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GREECE GETS WAY TO BLACK SEA AND ISLANDS OF ÆGEAN

Greek Authorities Approve of the
New Territory Acquired by
Turkish Treaty—Reason for
Italian Criticism Is Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Criticism appearing in the Italian press of the decisions of the San Remo conference to extend Greek rule over a large additional area of Thrace and the country round Smyrna were discussed in authoritative Greek quarters by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Wednesday. He was informed that it is thought that possibly Italian criticism arises from an Italian sense of disappointment on account of Francis Nitti, the Premier, agreeing to give up the Dodecanese Islands, which Italy has held since her Tripolitan war.

Italy, which has now no irredentist, cannot, it is believed, object to the fact that Greek authority will be re-established over part of the Grecian Irredentia, and the fact of the Greeks being in the majority of the populations of the areas restored, especially in Thrace, is unquestioned.

Possibly Italy will also feel that, now that Greece has regained much of her lost power, she will be no longer under Italian tutelage as regards her diplomatic or trade relations as in the past. The Greeks are highly satisfied with the result which will transpire on the signing of the Turkish treaty, as all the islands in the Ægean Sea will revert to Greece, and these with the territory surrounding Smyrna on the east will make the Ægean practically a Grecian lake, while the addition of Thrace will give her access to the Black Sea.

While generally the Greeks feel that Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, was conservative in his demands and could readily have claimed a much wider territory, they on the whole express gratitude to those countries which have supported her claims and for their clear presentation by The Christian Science Monitor.

Korytza Would Join Greece

Approval of Allies Is Gained, but
United States Causes Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—The question of Korytza is the last question in the series of Greek questions at the Peace Conference, but it is not the least of them. Korytza is a small district with a population of nearly 90,000 inhabitants equally divided between Greeks and Albanians. The Greeks are more dense in the center and the south of the district, and the Albanians in the north.

Greece claimed originally the entire district, contending that if the Albanians should leave to Greece 45,000 Albanians, Greece would leave to Albania nearly 55,000 Greeks around Berat, Valona, and the Plain of Mouzakia.

France and England acceded to the original claim of Greece, but the American delegates objected. A compromise was effected. As a result, in the note of January 20, those parts of the district in which the Albanians predominated were given to Albania, whereas the central and southern parts, including the city of Korytza, with 11,000 Greeks and 4000 Albanians, were awarded to Greece.

Delay of United States
But the note of January 20 was not signed by American representatives. On account of the delay of America to ratify the final settlement arrived at by the Allies, the award remains a dead document, and Greece is not permitted to occupy the district for fear of offending the President, whose voice has not yet been heard on the subject.

The question which naturally arises is, Why has the American commission alone failed to decide outright that the district of Korytza should go to Greece? The reasons are that the information in the hands of the American commission was not accurate about the number of Greeks and Albanians in the district.

The allied governments relied upon information supplied to them by their respective consuls at Korytza. The American Government, having realized that the statistics furnished it in the case of Korytza were not compiled on the basis of the actual will of the majority, but on the basis of the Albanian patrols spoken by the majority of the people, has sent an American Consul at Korytza to investigate and report.

Union With Greece Favored

The report of Consul Robert Townsend has reached Washington, and it is understood that it describes the feeling of the majority of the inhabitants in favor of union with Greece. The same report states that even a large part of the Moslem Albanian population favors union with Greece, rather than with Albania.

A few facts about Korytza would help prove the accuracy of the observations of Consul Townsend. The district of Korytza maintains more than 40 schools, with an attendance of nearly 5500 pupils. The Albanian schools are attended by not more than 500 pupils. The Greeks maintain 109 Greek churches, whereas the Alba-

HIGHER RAILROAD WAGE DEFENDED

President of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen Says the Proposed Advance Would Not Greatly Advance Living Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Press propaganda has in effect accused workmen of conspiring to increase prices through demanding higher wages, according to charges made by W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in opening his argument yesterday before the Railroad Labor Board, which is considering the demand of railroad employees for increased pay. Mr. Carter asserted that organized Labor wants to protect the public against added costs and declared that "our jails could and should be filled with Shylocks of trade whose crimes have been committed in the name of increased labor costs."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—That the federal suffrage amendment is self-executing, is reiterated by Charles Evans Hughes, former Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in a second brief on the subject, handed down in reply to J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, who contends that suffrage will have to be conferred on women either by state action or by congressional legislation.

Because of the many inquiries that continue to pour into the offices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president, secured this opinion. Judge Hughes says that conclusive decisions are to be found in certain cases passed upon by the United States Supreme Court, when the court took occasion to say, in so many words, that "the command of the Fifteenth Amendment was self-executing and reached without legislative action the conditions of discrimination against which it was aimed and pointed out the right of suffrage that would be enjoyed as a result of striking out the discriminating word. Similarly if the proposed amendment is ratified, that amendment by its own inherent power, will have the effect of striking out the word 'male' in state constitutions and statutes and women will be entitled to vote under the general provisions."

"To say that any state legislation thereafter adopted would prevent this result, or that any state legislation would be necessary to accomplish this result, would be to make the operation of the ratified amendment dependent upon state action, and thus to deny the inherent power which that amendment as a part of the supreme law of the land will have."

"To put the matter concretely, I understand that the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its Revised Laws in prescribing the qualifications of voters, provide that 'every male citizen 21 years of age, etc., shall be entitled to vote. The effect of the ratification of the proposed amendment will be to strike out the word 'male,' leaving women possessing the other qualifications entitled to vote. This will not depend upon any action of the State."

"It is true that various states are passing enabling acts in order to provide facilities for women to vote in those states when the amendment shall have been ratified, but according to the testimony of the best legal talent of the country these acts are quite unnecessary," says the association's statement. "They seem, however, to make those in charge of election affairs in these states feel safer and no harm is done by their being passed."

BOSTON CARMEN SEEK ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston Elevated Railway carmen seek a wage rate of 95 cents an hour. At a meeting of employees and the public trustees of the company at the State House, to arbitrate a new working agreement, it was conceded that the men will surrender their right to strike and that the company will not advance the argument that the law of supply and demand should be taken into consideration in disposing of the question.

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SPECIAL STATEMENT

As a result of a conference between counsel for the Christian Science Board of Directors and Mr. and Mrs. Krauthoff yesterday, and with the approval of Mr. Justice Pierce of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, The Christian Science Monitor was requested to publish in this morning's issue the following:

"NOTICE
"With respect to the conference of members of The Mother Church called by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Krauthoff to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass., on May 3, 1920, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Christian Science Board of Directors announce that Mr. Krauthoff is no longer in the employ of this Board as counsel, and this Board has not authorized any litigation brought by him nor authorized him to call the conference aforesaid.

"The question of attending this conference should be decided by each member for himself.
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS."

GERMAN APPROVAL OF ALLIED DECISION

Press Finds in Invitation of German Delegate to Spa Conference a Favorable Change in Policy of the Entente

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—On the whole, while making no display of exuberant enthusiasm, the German Government is not dissatisfied with the nature of the declaration made by the allied powers at the close of the San Remo conference. The tendency in well-informed circles here is to discount the energy of the language used in the introductory part of the declaration, and to point to the invitation to the German Government to attend the conference at Spa as a rebuff for the French policy, and a proof of the determination of Great Britain and Italy to adopt a more conciliatory attitude toward Germany.

Almost the entire German press also takes this line. The "Berliner Tageblatt," the leading Liberal organ, for instance, believes that the sharpness of language used in the earlier part of the declaration was intended to reconcile French opinion to the conference invitation extended to Germany and adds: "This invitation represents a substantial step forward; a step perhaps full of the highest significance. We record with satisfaction that Mr. Nitti's really European policy prevailed at the end of the conference, as it is embodied in the end of the declaration."

"Germania," the organ of the Roman Catholic Party, describes the coming meeting as "the first really regular peace conference." "Germania" also says the harsh words at the beginning of the declaration will sound pleasant in French ears, but that really, as the rest of the text indicates, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Nitti led the path which Mr. Millerand was compelled to follow.

Even the Junker and the reactionary newspapers are less ungracious than usual. The "Deutsche Zeitung" says the declaration represents a compromise, and hopes the conference will lead to modifications of the Peace Treaty in Germany's favor.

An early reply from the German Chancellor or Foreign Minister may be expected.

Guns at Stettin

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—In an article commenting on the discovery by the Entente Control Commission of 286 guns at Stettin, the Independent Socialist organ "Die Freiheit," says the incident was discussed at a Cabinet meeting at which General von Seeckt, the Chief of Staff, declared that this secret movement of guns, which were intended for Koenigsberg, was undertaken with full knowledge and approval of the Ministry of Defense.

"This statement," says the newspaper, "is very astonishing. Under the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was allowed only 106 guns, and incidents such as this are bound to inspire the entente with the deepest disgust."

PARLIAMENT HEARS LIST OF OUTRAGES

Cases of Brutality, Intimidation and Wanton Destruction in Ireland Brought Before Attention of House of Commons

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Col. W. W. Ashley, in the House of Commons last night, asked the Attorney-General for Ireland whether he was aware that, in the Ballinamore district of County Leitrim, since April 1, the following crimes had been committed: shop windows of local postmaster destroyed; evacuated police barracks burnt, together with furniture of the caretaker, who was wife of one of the constables; Masonic Hall burnt down by mob; railway line torn up and train derailed and upset into bog; recruit for Royal Irish Constabulary dragged out of bed and made to swear on his knees that he would not enlist; another recruit had his leg shot off because he joined the force; notice posted up that anyone seen talking to the rate collector would be shot, and that, on the same day, a man working for the rate collector was shot; notices were posted up stating that three loyalist shop-keepers in the town would be shot and anyone dealing with them.

He asked what steps the Rt. Hon. gentleman proposed to take to preserve the life and property of these loyal men, and also of the persecuted and former service men in that town and district. Dennis S. Henry, Attorney-General for Ireland, replied saying that the facts contained in the question were substantially correct, and that he had been informed that every effort was being made to give adequate protection to the persons referred to in the question.

Winston S. Churchill, the War Minister, in the House of Commons on Tuesday night stated that the number of troops at present in Ireland is 36,847, of which 34,382 are effective. There are 40 tanks, including four which have been notified to the Disposal Board for disposal.

Mountain Village Attacked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—Nine armed men suddenly appeared on Tuesday evening in the little mountain village of Kilcommon, Tipperary, and, according to the inhabitants, began without warning to fire. The villagers took shelter and nobody was hurt during the firing, which lasted intermittently for half an hour.

The house of Mrs. Quinlan, near Thurles, was attacked by unknown men at midnight and all the windows were smashed. The men called for Mr. Quinlan, but he was not at home.

Prisoners on Hunger Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the prisoners in Belfast sent the following ultimatum to the government of the goal on Monday on behalf of the 145 uncharged and untried men in the Belfast prison: "We demand immediate and unconditional release; failing this, we will go on hunger strike to-night, Monday, April 26, 1920." It was signed on behalf of the prisoners by John Healey and others. Four of these men, who have been on hunger strike since Monday, have been removed to the prison hospital.

Sinn Feiners Active in Glasgow

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GLASGOW, Scotland (Wednesday)—Serious disorders marked a Sinn Fein demonstration in Glasgow on Tuesday, when the police dispersed the crowd with a baton charge, after arresting one of the leaders. Members of the party assembled in George Square to protest against treatment of the hunger strikers at Wormwood Scrubbs, but were cleared away after a brief meeting on Glasgow Green.

They returned to the square and defied the police, who arrested a man in the act of addressing the crowd. After the Sinn Feiners attempted his rescue, the police drew their batons and soon cleared away the mob and conveyed the man to prison.

SENATE RENEWS PEACE PROGRAM

Knox Resolution, Designed to Displace Proposed Enactments, to Reach Senate Soon—Mild Reservationists Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first step in the renewed efforts to bring about a formal declaration of the termination of war and the establishment of peace with Germany and Austria, was taken yesterday when Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, presented his resolution to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

This resolution approaches the solution of the peace making, over which the Senate has passed so many weary months, by repealing the declaration of war which the United States made and directing the President to restore trade relations with the central empires. Because of the absence of several Republican members of the committee, action on the resolution was deferred until tomorrow, when it is expected it will be taken up and reported promptly to the Senate. Republican leaders say it will come before the Senate next week, and that a final vote will be reached within two weeks.

The effort to bring the Versailles Treaty before the Senate again has not been abandoned, but the group of Republican "mild reservationists" who favor such a move decided, after a conference yesterday, to postpone action until the Knox resolution has been brought up in the Senate, and to be guided somewhat by the attitude of the Senate toward it. Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, leaders of the "mild reservationists" are requesting Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, newly elected minority leader, to work among the Democratic senators, while they work on the Republican side in an effort to line up 64 senators in support of some definite and complete program of reservations to the Treaty. Should they be able to secure the 64 votes that are required for ratification, they propose to send word to President Wilson that the Treaty could be ratified on the basis agreed upon, and formally request him to send the Treaty back to the Senate.

The resolution drafted by Senator Knox and submitted to the Foreign Relations Committee yesterday is designed to meet the objections that have been raised in the Senate to the Porter resolution that recently passed the House, to the Knox resolution offered in the Senate last fall, and to the resolution simply restoring commercial relations, recently introduced in the Senate by Senator McCumber.

Counter Demonstrations in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sinn Feiners demonstrating against the treatment of hunger strikers in Wormwood Scrubbs prison on Tuesday came into conflict with a counter-procession of young people carrying Union Jacks. The crowd numbered about 15,000 and the rival demonstrators sang British and Irish patriotic songs. No serious injuries resulted from the incident.

The Sinn Feiners announced by megaphone that messages in support of their demonstration had been received from Liverpool, Tyneside, Cardiff, Coventry, Barrow and Birmingham. Out of 179 Irish prisoners in Wormwood Scrubbs, seven in all of the hunger strikers have been removed to hospitals for treatment.

Threat of Sympathetic Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LIVERPOOL, England (Wednesday)—Councillor Kelly, president of the Irish Self-determination League, headed a deputation to the Lord Mayor of Liverpool on Tuesday, asking him

on grounds of humanity to use his influence to remedy the case of the Irish hunger strikers at Wormwood Scrubbs. Mr. Kelly declared that if these men were not released within 48 hours, the port of Liverpool, and other British ports, would be brought to a standstill by a strike of Irish sympathizers. He stated that the Irish population in Liverpool amounted to 217,000. Labor leaders in Liverpool, however, state that Mr. Kelly was exceeding his rights in making such a threat, as labor in Liverpool was not unanimous on the Irish question.

James Sexton M. P. of the Transport Workers Union, on Wednesday said that many members of the National Dockers Union are involved in the threat. "What I and my executive have done has been to inform the men that any rash action they may take will react on themselves. They have been told that if they strike, they will do so in defiance of their own executive."

Shooting Affray in Wicklow

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—John Dowling, of Wooden Bridge, County Wicklow, was fatally shot and James J. Cavanagh was severely wounded on Tuesday night in Arklow during the demonstration of welcome to Andrew Holt, a released hunger striker. In addition one soldier was wounded. It seems that during the procession several soldiers were assaulted and they returned to camp in a serious condition. Shots were fired at the troops by civilians and some soldiers, exasperated by these assaults, broke out of camp with their rifles. An inquiry is being held to ascertain the full facts.

Soldier Shot in Limerick

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—On Tuesday night, three soldiers, proceeding to their new barracks at Limerick, were stoned by some youths. After the soldiers chased their assailants, shots rang out near Crescent Avenue and Private Quinn of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers was fatally wounded.

Cattle Drivers Arrested

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—Armed police and the military arrested 16 farmers and farmers' sons at Roscommon on Wednesday while in the act of driving the stock of J. Melia of Roscommon. They had driven the cattle nine miles. They were charged before the resident magistrate and remanded.

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AID TO EUROPE IS NECESSARY SAYS NEW AMBASSADOR

Sir Auckland Geddes, in His
First American Address, Says
Problem of the United States
Is How to Act Efficiently

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Sir Auckland Geddes' first public speech since he came to the United States as British Ambassador, delivered here last night before the United States Chamber of Commerce was a fervent appeal for America to come to the aid of Europe.

"The great question you have to decide is this," he said, addressing the representative business and financial experts of the nation: "Are you going to stand by and wait for Europe's troubles to come after you, as come they will, or are you going out to help Europe (remember I am excluding the European part of the British Commonwealth and Nation) to win through to reasonable conditions? I do not mean help Europe politically, but as a long-range business proposition.

"Europe is in trouble, and it is trouble you cannot get away from, trouble that will come after you and haunt you, trouble that the call of the blood will bring right here into your domestic politics, and there I must leave it, for that is forbidden ground."

Beginning with this expression of surprise at the note of self-depreciation he had found here, and wondering whether America knew what a great nation was, Sir Auckland described European conditions, likening them to the sea, restless under the heavy swell following a storm. Across the ocean of human thought in which the matrix of individual thoughts were imbedded, storms of hatred and fear had blown for five years, uncovering ugly reefs of slaughter and brutality.

A Legacy of War

"Fear, hatred, love, despair, disappointed hopes," he said, "are emotions powerful beyond all logic. To these add shattered homes and broken mills, flooded mines and ruined fields. Add an increased cost of living and a real shortage of eggs, and milk, and sugar, and in some places flour, and you have a picture of large areas of Continental Europe."

"The British Empire has troubles, too, but they are little in comparison with those of Europe. The burdens are colossal, and nobody likes them. But there is a profound change in England. The war has worked, or during the war there has been worked, a series of changes which almost deserve the title of a revolution. Ultimate political power in England now rests in the hands of the working classes. They are strongly anti-militaristic. They are determined to work out new relations between Capital and Labor. They seek to the limit of the nation's power to secure tranquility in Europe, Asia Minor, Asia and Africa. They see clearly that to secure their purpose they have to end the rancors and animosities which have torn Europe and brought her to the brink of disaster."

Discord Is Denied

"When you read stories of conflicts between Britain and France and France and Italy, I beg you do not believe them. I know the men of the Supreme Council, and I say without hesitation that the stories about San Remo are fantastic. It is reasonable to expect that all the British, all the French, and all the Italians, not to mention others, will think precisely alike about the best way to get Germany weaned from war and won to work."

"Of course it is not. But it will be done, and Germany and all Europe will get back to work and life after more or less suffering. There may be disorder, or upheaval, but the people will win through. All the nations of Europe, including Germany and Russia, have to be got to work and solvency before the world is going to be safe and comfortable for democracy and the business and the trade or for anything that makes the lives of millions worth living."

"We need sanity, courage and good will, the rooting out of suspicion, the dying away of anger. I believe firmly that, even at the cost of heavy burdens, we must try to pick up the broken, to instill new heart into the hopeless, to be ready with the hand of fellowship and the smile of friendship to greet all who raise themselves even from the dust in an effort to do something to build a saner world out of the fragments of a broken era. I know you as a nation well enough to prophesy that when the building is done you and your sons will be able to look back and say we are glad that we took the large view; this is our handiwork as well as theirs."

LORD MAYOR'S RETURN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—Alderman Tom Kelly, Lord Mayor of Dublin, who was arrested in Dublin in December and removed to London, arrived in Dublin Wednesday morning.

ONTARIO VOTES ON DRINK REFERENDUM

Legislature Decides to Request
the Dominion Government for
Authority to Take Plebiscite
on Stopping Liquor Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—With only 12 dissenting voices the Legislature of Ontario decided on Tuesday night to request the Dominion Government for the necessary authority to take a plebiscite of Ontario on the question of prohibiting the importation of liquor into the Province, 97 members of the Legislature voted on the question.

After two amendments, which would have tended either to postpone the taking of the referendum or else to have utterly prevented it, were defeated by substantial majorities, the McGreevy resolution, calling for the vote by the electorate at as early a date as possible was carried by a solid vote of the United Farmers Party, which is the party of the government, reinforced by members who have left the Liberals and Conservatives ranks. The 12 dissenting votes were from three Labor members, five Conservatives and four Liberals.

One amendment, moved by R. L. Brackin, Liberal, favored the submission of a state case to the Supreme Court, to be followed by action in the local legislature, while the second amendment, proposed by H. P. Hill, Conservative, merely referred the issue back by calling upon the government to "assume all responsibility for action" with the jurisdiction of the province.

Contrary to the general impression, the Labor group as a unit strongly supported the referendum, after some of its members had voted for the different amendments. Most of the supporters of the amendments aligned themselves with the prohibitionists in asking for the referendum.

As the situation now stands, immediately the necessary authority is received from Ottawa, the referendum may be taken. It must in any case be taken within three months from the date the application is submitted.

Prohibition forces in the provinces are rejoicing over the result of the vote in the House of Commons as they look back to the last referendum taken in October last, which was sweeping in favor of prohibition, but which nevertheless did not affect the problem of importation, which militated greatly against the successful enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act and confidently look for an overwhelming majority from the electorate on the abolition of liquor imports into the Province. The Sandy act, which it is proposed to have come into operation concurrently with the McGreevy measure, if endorsed by the public, will establish an absolute control over the liquor traffic by the government, which is avowedly prohibitionist.

MR. MILLERAND ON SAN REMO COUNCIL

French Premier Declares the
Allies Are More United Than
Ever After Recent Conference

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Alexander Millerand, the Premier, in making a declaration to the Chamber of Deputies today on the results of the Supreme Council meeting at San Remo said that the Frankfurt and Darmstadt territories would be evacuated by the French as soon as the allied commissions had established that the German armed force over the number allowed by the convention of August, 1919, had been withdrawn.

"The whole German forces in the Ruhr region," the Premier declared, must be reduced to 10,000 by June 10 next, and by July 10, all the German soldiers must be withdrawn and replaced by a police force of 10,000 men.

"I said at San Remo," Mr. Millerand continued, "and I repeat it here now, that it is a crime and a stupidity to believe that France desires to annex any German territory."

"The details of the treaty with Turkey cannot be divulged before Turkey's plenipotentiaries come to Paris on May 10, but I can say that the treaty is in conformity with the outline already made public, the Turks being maintained in Constantinople and the territories in which they are in the majority."

"An appeal has been sent to President Wilson asking him if his country cannot take up the mandate for Armenia, at least to collaborate in the fixing of the frontiers of the new state."

In conclusion, Mr. Millerand declared that, upon leaving San Remo, the Allies were more united than ever. "If I may be permitted to say it, especially the entente between France and her sister of the Latin race is closer than ever," he said.

POLISH RAILWAYMEN RETURN TO WORK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland (Wednesday)—Arising out of the railway strike, there was a demonstration at Posen on Monday. The strikers assumed a threatening attitude. The police, firing, killed two men. For a time order was restored, but subsequently the strikers marched to the prison, where they overpowered the guards and released numbers of persons who had been arrested. This led to the military being called out and, the crowd still refusing to disperse, the troops opened fire,

when 15 men were killed. In a retaliatory fire one officer and five soldiers were killed.

Martial law was then proclaimed and the latest news is that the railwaymen have returned to work and quiet has been restored.

WARSAW, Poland (Wednesday)—(Associated Press)—A general advance by Polish forces along a 180-mile front into the Ukraine was announced in today's communiqué by the Polish general staff. The movement, it is set forth, is for the expulsion of the "foreign invader" (Russian Bolsheviks).

The Poles covered about 50 miles on the first day of their forward movement, their advanced line taking them within 60 miles of Kiev.

The advance was explained in a proclamation issued in the name of General Pilsudski, the head of the Polish State, and posted in the cities and villages through which the Polish forces marched. The document announced that after the expulsion of the foreign elements the Poles would remain in the Ukraine only until an authorized Ukrainian Government should take control.

The proclamation, dated April 26, was printed at Warsaw and then rushed to the front. Thousands of copies were taken by the Poles for distribution within the newly occupied territory.

Polish Advance Reported

One section of the proclamation reads: "Together with the Poles there are returning to the Ukraine its heroic sons under Simon Petlura, who have found refuge within Poland and help in the darkest days of the Ukrainians."

The document expresses the hope that the Ukrainians will concentrate their forces to aid in attaining their freedom, which also will be of aid to Poland. Protection is guaranteed to all the inhabitants, who are asked to bear patiently the burdens of the war.

The important towns occupied by the Poles on the first day of their movement included Ovrutsh, Jitomir and Berdichev, and further south Winnitza and Zmyrnyka.

ZAHLE DEFEAT IN DANISH ELECTIONS

Coalition Loss of Seats Considered to Vindicate the King in Dismissing the Ministry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—General satisfaction is expressed at the result of the election in bringing about a loss of 12 seats in the Zahle coalition. The policy of the deposed Premier in regard to Schleswig and the fact of his having been supported by a threat of direct action in a purely constitutional controversy, seem to have influenced the electorate. The new administration will no doubt be supported by a coalition of parties of the Right Wing, which now have a majority of 20 in the new Chamber of Deputies. It is generally considered that the result of the election vindicates the dismissal of the Prime Minister, C. T. Zahle, by the King, when it was evident that Mr. Zahle no longer was supported by a majority in the Lower Chamber.

Although the action of the King was severely criticized by Radical members, who endeavored to intimidate him to recall Mr. Zahle by means of a general strike, fortunately a compromise was brought about, and the new electoral law submitted the question to the electorate.

No disturbances of any kind marked the elections. Moderate Left and Conservative newspapers described the result as a recognition of the fact that the King, in dismissing Mr. Zahle, really interpreted the will of the people.

It is expected that I. C. Christensen will be called upon to form a cabinet in the course of the present week, and that it will probably include Mr. Neergaard. The poll was a record one as regards numbers, over 1,000,000 votes being recorded, or 90,000 more than in 1918.

FIUME IS SUBJECTED TO SEVERE BLOCKADE

TRIESTE, Italy (Wednesday)—(Associated Press)—The blockade which Fiume is now undergoing is admitted to be the most severe to which it has been subjected. The communications of the town have been completely cut off, regular Italian troops tearing up sections of the railway and bringing up numbers of machine guns to guard the frontiers. Passage in and out of the city is absolutely forbidden, not even milk going in, and connection with the outside world by the sea route has been completely severed.

Capt. Gabriel d'Annunzio, the insurgent commander, is threatening counter action.

"My army, navy and air forces are ready to occupy the coast of the Bay of Quarnero (on which Fiume lies) including Abbazia and Volosca, if the Nitti army continues its acts of reprisal against me," said the poet to the correspondent in a talk with him in Fiume on Monday. "They have cut off the food supplies for the women and children of the city, but they will find out that this brutal act will not daunt and spirit of my triumphant soldiers and sailors."

BILL RESTRICTING TRADE DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A bill introduced by Senator Lynch Staunton of Hamilton in the Upper House, which undertook to compel dealers in German or Austrian goods in the Dominion to advertise the fact, was defeated yesterday afternoon on a six months' holiday amendment by Senator

Frederick Thompson. The bill stood for its third reading, but the six months' holiday motion was carried by a vote of 39 to 23.

The bill provided that all dealers in German or Austrian goods should place above the entrance of their stores the words, "Dealer in German goods," and should also acknowledge the fact in their advertising and on their stationery. Opponents of the measure took the view that as the Treaty of Versailles had provided for trading with Germany, it was not necessary for Canada to make any restrictions in that connection.

Senator Prowse of Prince Edward Island observed that business and sentiment could not be mixed. In the Senate also, Senator Proudford discussed the question of the mail order houses and their effect upon small town and village businesses. He declared that, while the local merchant was compelled to bring in his goods by freight, the rates on which had heavily increased recently, mail order establishments were given a special postal rate on their catalogues, a rate which had not changed in past years.

The government, he said, proposed to increase the postal rates on newspapers. He did not mind a low rate on them, because they were educational, but he believed that mail order catalogues should be charged a higher rate.

SOCIALISTS FAVOR PACIFICIST WRITER

Unified Socialist Member of
French Chamber of Deputies
Support Mr. Vaillant-Couturier

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Every Unified Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies has come forward in support of Mr. Vaillant-Couturier, a deputy, who on April 23 published in the newspaper "Le Populaire" an article addressed to the 1920 class of recruits, which has been considered an effort to incite the troops to disobedience. The article was republished in "L'Humanité" this morning and was subscribed by all the 65 members of the party. Removal of parliamentary immunity, so that Mr. Vaillant-Couturier may be prosecuted has been demanded and will be discussed in the Chamber today.

"Soldiers and comrades," says Mr. Vaillant-Couturier's article, "you are to be sowers of hatred and new war. You, along with colored troops, are the sole hope of the bourgeoisie which feels the tide of revolutionary truth mounting. It is incumbent upon you to understand now where lie the interests of the country you love. It is a case of knowing now if you desire your country to be veritably yours."

"Assassinations at Frankfurt and occupation of the neutral zone of Germany east of the Rhine have done more for the cause of German revenge than 20 years of political action led by skillful Pan-Germans. It is a government of treachery which now, under the pretext of obtaining execution of a still-born treaty, seeks to crush the pacifist revolution in Germany."

"Remember that on May 1, last year, while the Parisian guard, with fists, clubs and sabers, repulsed Socialists crowding against the infantry barage near the Madeleine, pale soldiers, with fixed bayonets, opened their ranks and permitted the Red flags to proceed."

Marcel Cachin says in "L'Humanité" that if criminal proceedings are instituted against the deputy, Jules Steeg, Minister of the Interior, will have to take similar proceedings against the whole Unified Socialist Party. It is the consensus of opinion in the lobbies of the Chamber, however, that the government will not institute proceedings against the whole party, and that the move of the Socialists today simply means the elimination of the signers from participating in the vote upon removing parliamentary immunity from Mr. Vaillant-Couturier.

LEAGUE DEMANDS BETTER PUBLICITY

Parliamentary Committee of the
League of Nations Says Its
Decisions Are Falsely Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Parliamentary Committee of the League of Nations Union held a special meeting at the House of Commons on Tuesday to discuss the need for greater publicity for the decisions of the Council of the League, in order to guard against misunderstandings of the public. A memorandum on the subject by the Executive Committee of the Union to the Prime Minister says:

"Recently a report from San Remo was published to the effect that the League of Nations had refused the mandate for Armenia. This report, however, did not convey a correct impression of what had actually happened. The Council of the League, while explaining that it had neither money nor military means which could enable it itself to undertake a mandate, expressed the warmest sympathy with the object of the Supreme Council, and offered to try to get one of its members to undertake the mandate. There is every hope that this would be acceptable to one of the smaller powers, provided that some arrangement could be made to guarantee the expenses."

"In the meantime, it was suggested that the Supreme Council might make arrangements to share the preliminary expenses amongst its members. It is clear, therefore, that a serious misconception has been allowed to arise, and such misconceptions are inevitably bound to arise in the absence of the adequate publicity."

REFINERS DENY CAUSING SHORTAGE

Curtailed of Middlemen's Profits
Its Proposed—Attorney-General
to Be Questioned on
Agreement With Planters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Almost every grocery in Washington has a "no sugar" sign conspicuously displayed. A large quantity of sugar for Washington was supposed to be held up in New York by a strike and was promised for delivery as soon as the strike was ended, but none of it has reached the capital, it is said.

On Monday representatives of the eastern sugar refineries consulted with the Department of Justice, but what was accomplished has not been disclosed. Howard E. Figg made a report to the Attorney-General, but it was said at his office yesterday that nothing would be given out until after Mr. Palmer had appeared before the House investigating committee this morning. It is understood that the refineries declared that there was a shortage over which they had no control and the only proposal they had to make was in regard to a curtailment of profits by middlemen. The charge has been made that sugar sold by the manufacturers for 14 cents is retailed to the consumer at 25 cents.

War-Time Plan Mentioned

In the discussion of means of curbing speculation, it is said that Mr. Figg and the refineries agreed that some such plan as was put in operation during the war could be invoked, the refineries pledging themselves to sell only to dealers who would not profiteer, and the government to check up on resales to find out who was guilty of profiteering if it existed.

Mr. Palmer's testimony is awaited with keen interest. Not only is this a crucial time for him, the result of which is bound to have a decided bearing on his political fortunes, but the public is impatient for an explanation of the present conditions. The range of questions by the committee will cover (1) the agreement of the Attorney-General not to prosecute Louisiana planters charging 17 and 18 cents a pound, while in other parts of the country the beet sugar was held down to from 9 to 11 cents a pound; (2) the reasons for President Wilson having ignored the letter written by George Zabriskie, president of the Sugar Equalization Board, recommending the purchase of the Cuban sugar crop for 1920.

Warning of Shortage
This letter was sent last August, accompanied by a memorandum reviewing the sugar situation. Included was the statement that "there is today a world shortage of sugar. Demands are made from Europe and even from Japan for sugar which it is impossible to fill without creating a serious shortage in the United States and from information that the Equalization Board has been able to secure it seems probable that the world shortage for 1920 will be more acute than that for 1919."

No reply was made to this letter, the Cuban crop was not secured for the United States, and the shortage is here.

Demands have been made in the Senate during the last few days that the government take immediate action to end the sugar shortage and to prosecute the profiteers. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, said that the government should have purchased the Cuban crop, that refiners have paid as high as 19½ cents for raw Cuban sugar, and that 53 per cent of the beet sugar crop had been sold for 10½ cents a pound.

E. B. Howard (D.), Representative from Oklahoma, has announced that he is going to introduce a bill in the House within a few days to curb speculation.

Hawaiian Bid Advanced
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—The retail price of refined sugar was advanced to 18½ cents a pound in Honolulu on April 8 following the receipt of a cablegram from the San Francisco office of the Honolulu Plantation Com-

pany containing instructions to increase the wholesale price to 17 cents. Retailers are continuing to sell 100-pound bags of refined sugar for \$18, however.

This is the highest price reached in the Hawaiian Islands for sugar since the few years following the close of the Civil War. Conservative sugar men do not appear to be pleased with the situation, as they believe the enormously high price may bring about adverse legislation of some sort.

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"Say it with Flowers"

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Randall's Flower Shop
22 Pearl Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

NEW YORK, New York—Charged with profiteering in sugar, Arnold G. Landres, president of the World Food Products Corporation, Hayman Chernay, of Chernay Co., syrup manufacturers, and Bernard Berg, grocer, have been arrested by agents of the Department of Justice, charged with profiteering in sugar, and after arrangement before Samuel L. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner, were held in \$1000 bail for hearing next Monday.

There is no serious sugar shortage and sugar should not cost more than 10 cents a pound, according to Edwin J. O'Malley, commissioner of markets, who added further that the greater part of the sugar was cornered.

The announcement that Tzecho-Slovakia is making a first shipment of 1500 tons of tablet sugar to the United States has aroused much interest in the local trade. It is reported that the Tzecho-Slovak Government has monopolized the exportation of sugar and centralized it in the Tzecho-Slovak Sugar Export Company, Limited, Prague, which company must submit all contracts to the Ministry of Finance for approval.

Two Indicted as Sugar Profiteers
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The federal grand jury returned indictments yesterday against Leon Israel and Brothers Inc., brokers and importers, and against Edward R. Sherburne & Co., of New York and Boston, charging profiteering in sugar.

Leon Israel is a director in the Coffee and Sugar Exchange. His firm is alleged to have purchased 500,000 pounds of sugar in March at \$14.60 a hundred pounds and to have sold it this month at \$21.50 a hundred.

Edward R. Sherburne, who is out on \$1000 bail was arrested recently by agents of the Department of Justice, charged with profiteering in the sale of San Domingo sugar.

An indictment charging Andrew Spada with profiteering in potatoes, buying them at \$9 a sack and selling at \$13, was also returned.

KEMALIST BANDS PUT TO FLIGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Wednesday)—In the campaign against the Nationalist forces the territory of Ada Bazar has been cleared and the troops are driving the Kemalists before them, says Reuter, while the Sultan is receiving addresses of loyalty from occupants of the liberated region.

During the recent fighting, the Nationalist troops have been defeated, and, in flying, they left their munitions behind.

Railway communication between Ada Bazar and Haidar Pasha has now been restored. Mustapha Kemal's latest proclamation calls for 30,000 men to fight the government militia.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE PROTESTED
MONTPELIER, Vermont—E. S. Brigham, Commissioner of Agriculture, has announced that Vermont farmers would join with those of New Hampshire in a request for a hearing before the public service commissions of the two states on protests against revised railroad time-tables. Commissioner Brigham said an effort would be made to have schedules restored to the order that prevailed before the Massachusetts daylight-saving law became effective.

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CARRANZA TROOPS JOIN THE ENEMY

Little, If Any, Fighting in Mexican
Revolt—Foreign Interests
Being Protected—Federals
Build Up an Air Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Lack of definite information from Mexico makes it extremely difficult to judge the status of the revolutionary movement. Apparently there has been little, if any, fighting; the strength of the revolt has been gained largely through defections of the local troops, which, judging from anti-Carranza reports, have been on a large scale.

Telegraphic communication with the federal government in Mexico is still maintained, but fewer messages are received than usual.

Financial backing for the revolt seems to be ample. The result of a successful or partially successful movement would be either to detach quickly a large area in northern Mexico from the Carranza régime, or through long-continued activity and publicity, to provoke United States intervention. Either result would be important from the point of view of certain interests with capital invested in Mexico.

The revolutionary movement, from present indications, does not seem to have accomplished much in the Tampico district, though it was there the first important fighting took place, and there, presumably, that a decision of great importance to the movement as a whole may yet be given.

Foreign Interests Protected

In Sonora and Chihuahua are extensive mineral deposits, and large sums of foreign capital are invested. United States interests are largely represented. The Sonora movement, so far as it has progressed, has shown indications of being very friendly to these interests. Gov. de la Huerta and Gen. Angel Flores have declared that every protection will be given foreign interests, and Gen. Alvaro Obregon, about whose personality the revolt apparently is being built up, is reported to have decided against the Constitution of 1917, which aroused the antagonism of United States oil men, because it declared oil properties to belong to the Mexican Government.

Northern Mexico is the part of chief interest to the interventionists, of whom one school favors intervention only as far south as the twenty-second parallel, running some 100 miles north of Mexico City. The part of Mexico north of this parallel contains practically all the country's important resources, it is said.

Desertions by Carranza Soldiers
No information is available as to the motives which may have induced the alleged large number of Carranza soldiers to desert. It has not been uncommon in the past, in Mexican warfare, to have the smaller of two opposing forces go over in a group to the other, rather than have any argument, but spontaneous defections are less common. Whether they may have been due to promises of better pay in serving the revolution, or what other inducements were made is a question.

It would appear thus far that Carranza retains his artillery support, and, if so, he would have the advantage in any real fighting. There does

not seem to have been any fighting, however, except for the engagement near Tampico last week, when the federals are reported to have won, and the advance of the revolutionists on Mazatlan.

Federal forces are interested, according to a War Department announcement, in building up an air service. Gustavo Espinoza Mireles, Governor of Coahuila, and General Murguía, on Monday visited the United States airbase near Eagle Pass. The Governor was on his way to Los Angeles, California, on a personal trip and General Murguía's visit was not of immediate military importance, since he merely accompanied the Governor. These circumstances would not indicate any apprehension among the federal officials in Coahuila.

Salvador Alvarado, representing the revolutionists here, has gone to the southern states, and may go to the Mexican border. A statement issued from his office asserted that Gen. Candido Aguilar would command an expeditionary federal force to Tuxtepec, and that Gen. Rafael Buena would command federal forces in Chihuahua, where Francisco Villa is reported to be the revolutionary commander.

ARMENIAN REGRET AT FRENCH ACTION

Bureau Declares Armenian Legion
Could Relieve Cilicia If
It Were Permitted by France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Armenian bureau informs The Christian Science Monitor that, thanks to the cooperation of the British and French governments, accommodation and shipping has been found for transport to Cyprus of 3000 Armenian orphans, who were in great danger at Adana in Cilicia. These children and several hundreds of other Christians are on their way to safety. The bureau also confirmed the report that the town of Aintab, where there are about 12,000 Armenians and other Christians, is entirely besieged by Turks and will inevitably suffer the experience of Urfa, which has fallen, unless reinforcements are sent.

The Armenians express regret that the French military authorities in Cilicia refuse to enable the Armenian legion to proceed to the danger zone. This legion, about 2500 strong, is a regular, military unit, and forms part of the French army, which, before the armistice, was under General Allenby's orders. If this legion were released to go to the support of the Armenian volunteers who are trying to defend the plain of Cilicia, the situation there might be greatly relieved.

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The Annual May Sale of Undergarments
Genuine Forbes & Wallace Quality—even when so many people are
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stitute into these great stocks.

EXTENSIVE NEW ASSORTMENTS INCLUDE
most every wanted variety of American lingerie, hand-made and
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THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Penny Press

It is quite true that some one took up the cudgels for the reading public, and Mr. Frank Aldridge in The Nation (London) has constituted himself a knight of the distressed, and tilts with a lance-like pen at what is commonly known in Fleet Street as "tripe"; under which euphemism comes the wearisome interview of some person whose name is well known in public, on some silly subject such as "Are Women Braver than Men?" suggested by a lesser celebrity. "Intelligent men are seen rushing out by order from the printed paper mills, to gather tripe—i.e., interviews on this nonsensical text. 'Out they go to interview' the good old stock celebrities," says Mr. Aldridge, and he makes a fancy picture of what an ideal "tripe" should be, and marvels that the thing can continue. "But it is never too late to mend," he says; "and this is a solemn appeal from one newspaper reader on behalf of millions of dumb sufferers, an appeal to newspapers to give everybody a rest from tripe, not an unreasonably long rest—only about 25 years or so."

Lake Leman and Warsaw

Mr. Ignace Paderewski, when he was living on the shores of Lake Leman and cultivating the beautiful grapes that bear his name and are shaped like a football, may have dreamed what the years were to bring forth for him; but it is to be doubted. He has shown himself a good citizen and has given his time, strength and labor to that Poland which now becomes a concrete fact after so long a period of waiting. When in Rome a short time ago he expressed his gratification that Poland had obtained a loan of \$250,000,000, and spoke very cheerfully of the future. He does not fear Bolshevism and makes the significant statement that the peasants will have none of it—a statement that reminds one of the essentially sane position on this subject taken by the peasants of France. Mr. Paderewski says that the timber available in Poland ought to bring in \$3,000,000 and that Poland will soon begin to export it. One thing that he says is equally significant, namely, that "America must remember that we are still at war, and this impedes our exports." He points out that Poland was devastated by the advancing Germans and once more by the retreating Russians, but that 80 per cent of the land is again under cultivation. If Mr. Paderewski's figures be correct, this most certainly is a creditable showing, for it shows that the agriculturist, the backbone of all nations, is swiftly taking up his work and going in.

The Banjo at the Pole

One can scarcely imagine a greater contrast than playing a banjo in a crowded meeting in the heart of London, and giving a performance in the icy atmosphere of the Arctic regions. At the hundredth lecture given by Sir Ernest Shackleton, when he told the thrilling story of his last polar expedition, he introduced some of his old colleagues, and insisted on the production of the old banjo which played so great a part in keeping up the spirits of the men who were marooned on Elephant Island for a dreary four and a half months. At an informal gathering after the lecture, some of the old songs were sung and specimens given of the impromptu ditties that helped to pass away the time and amuse the men the tale of whose fortitude and patience is being listened to by thousands of people from the cushioned seats of the Philharmonic Hall in London. Sir Ernest Shackleton tells his adventure in simply homely language, with a sense of humor that is a relief to the thrilling story. The penguins, in the pictures, all unconscious of their London audience, behave in their usual amusing way, familiar to stay-at-home people, who love to roam the world by the help of more adventurous spirits.

That Mysterious Jungle Denizen

The interesting question may or may not be settled by Capt. L. B. Stevens, now "somewhere in Africa," but the fact that he hopes to settle it revives discussion among naturalists as to whether or not there may be a gigantic animal never seen in any menagerie, and whose nearest likeness is to be found in the drawings of the prehistoric dinosaur. For a good many years so many stories have been coming out of Africa of a seemingly prehistoric monster, that most zoologists and naturalists have more or less ac-

cepted them as having a real foundation; the individual attitude of mind ranging from complete denial, that classifies the mysterious animal with the sea serpent, to belief in the possibility of survival, in unexplored parts of the earth, of some prehistoric creature. The most specific description tells of a creature in the general shape of a lizard, probably 50 feet long "with a thick tail like a kangaroo's, a hump on its back, and a terrifying horn on its snout, and a body covered of red scales, from which radiated pale green stripes." The weight of opinion is in favor of the actual existence in Africa of an animal to justify the reports, and if Captain Stevens finds such an animal the question will of course be settled. If he doesn't, the tales will doubtless continue.

Purdah and the Aeroplane

The first Indian woman to go up in an aeroplane is Mrs. Chandra Sen, wife of the local adviser to the Indian students in London, and sister-in-law to the Dowager Maharani of Cochin Behar—formerly known as Rani Minnahini of Palihparah, before she married the son of the great Indian reformer, Keshub Chandra Sen. She lived the ordinary life of a high class Hindu lady, and it required great strength and character to leave the life in Purdah—the life behind the curtain, as it may be expressed, and cast away all the burdensome traditions of her caste. As a writer and speaker in English Mrs. Chandra Sen is proficient, and has been lecturing on India in various parts of England. Her English teacher, while she was still living the life in Purdah, was an Indian lady graduate, and before knowing English she published some volumes of poems in Bengali which were well received by the public. Mrs. Chandra Sen is to be one of the Indian representatives at the International Women's Suffrage Congress at Geneva in June, and holds that the kind of Purdah that is sanctioned in India cannot be tolerated by any living and progressive community.

Moving the Feast

When Almack's, the original "Brook's," was founded, it was under "distinguished patronage" by Charles James Fox, and casual dukes and earls saw it down the ways. Of course they drew up an elaborate set of rules, the most painful of which was as follows: "Dinner shall be served at exactly half past 4 o'clock and the bill shall be brought in at 7." Fox had his faults, his "spots on the sun," as Lord Tenterden said of Erskine, but in many ways he had a modern mind, and for all he loved candles and the hour when the fairies were chillest and Napoleon said was the most ticklish for courage, he was a child of light. How sad it is then to behold so great a man so much a slave to the small conventions of his day that he could as a scholar and a gentleman ask of other gentlemen and scholars to dine at so hideous an hour as half past 4 o'clock, even though the bill was to be handed in at 7? But in 1764 men did dine at half past 4 o'clock and thought themselves pretty fellows. And they were, compared with fifteenth century John Paston who did his dining at 11 o'clock in the morning, at which hour he stoked himself with beef, pork and mutton. In those prehistoric days, beef was an article of commerce, mutton was current, and pork passed from hand to hand. They had no breakfast foods, no condensed milk—nothing in fine, save food. In our memory, we can recall the day in Oxford when twopenny would buy a bland and snowy cauliflower, and even the consorts of dons for their Savoy's at one penny. Now all is changed, but we cannot regret that dinner is no longer at 11 o'clock in the morning, nor yet at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Yet these things oscillate, and men may find themselves dining again at half past 4 o'clock, though one can be quite sure that with the great progress made in methods of finance, the bill will be presented well before 7.

The Problem of the Classes

When one goes to the cinematograph and sees an adaptation of "The Admirable Crichton" or to the theater and sees the play itself, one is interested and sometimes one thinks. But it is probably with nothing more than the passing interest in a cleverly chosen plot that one beholds what as matter of fact is but the anticipation of a sociological problem that is this moment presenting itself in England. If one is to believe the statements of a writer in a London newspaper, and there is much evidence that he is quite right. The problem is briefly: Have the classes been merged in the masses? And this writer says that they have not. Whether the class system is right or wrong, has nothing to do with the question, which really is, whether the class instinct has been weakened. There is no use blinking the fact that during the war, no one, or hardly any one, was in a really normal condition; that is to say, was able to see much more than the conditions of the hour—the teaching of the past, the lessons of experience and their probable effect upon the future, were unregarded; and men and women became what they thought was simple, but was no more than primitive. Thus it came about that many women of one class, no doubt with the purest motives and the best intentions, married men of a class not their own. The war was a period of excitement, save for very hard-headed people; for the rest, when opportunity fell in with inclination, it was easy to believe that mankind was about to see a new heaven and a new earth, whence Mrs. Grundy had departed and where Flume and Shantung were uncharted. But now many, for whom one feels the keenest sympathy, are finding that Mrs. Grundy, though shot-up, was never put completely out of action; and that ideas, tastes, traditions, habits and customs have sprung back into the position they had in June, 1914.

PICNICS AT MARKET HOGSTHORPE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A picnic to the sea was one of Market Hogsthorpe's recognized summer diversions. But a picnic to the sea when you lived in Market Hogsthorpe had to be carefully planned, otherwise you probably spent your whole afternoon at the place where the sea ought to be, contemplating an expanse of dozy brown mud. So, when you thought of a picnic, the first thing was to consult Whittaker's Almanac and choose a day when high tide was billed for somewhere about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

To the little girl who lived in the red brick house on the high street, a picnic was a great event. It was her father who worked out the calculations about the tide, and her brothers and sisters who usually planned the whole affair. They asked their friends, settled the day and gave every one strict injunctions to assemble in the Golden Lion courtyard not a minute later than 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Now the Golden Lion Hotel stood in the high street exactly opposite the church, and it was just eight miles through the marsh down to the sea; or, to be exact, down to the bank built to keep the sea out. The Romans had built that bank when in early days they had decided the Wash must be taught its manners and not be allowed to come rolling in on the spring tides swamping the countryside.

All sorts of bustling preparations went on in the Market Hogsthorpe kitchens on the morning of the picnic. There were pastries to be made, sandwiches to be cut, cakes to be iced and finally hamsters to be packed; so every one was busy.

A Queer Procession

By the time the church clock solemnly and deliberately struck 2, a miscellaneous collection of conveyances was gathered together in the Golden Lion yard. The Snathalls had come in their gig with the yellow wheels, the Calthorpes and the Stiles were in smart dog carts, the whole family of Merediths had packed themselves into a square market cart borrowed for the occasion, while the beaming faces of five small Bowers looked out of their round pony cart; and last but not least, there was Tubs, the hostler, seated in state on the box of the Golden Lion wagonette, ready to drive all who could not be packed in elsewhere. Every one was talking, every one was laughing, so quite inevitably the passers-by stopped to find out what the commotion was about, till, by the time the procession filed out past the church and turned down the fen road quite a crowd had collected to see it go by.

Diversion En Route

Of course the sun was shining—even the youngsters knew better than to start on a jaunt like that without his express permission and personal patronage.

Picnics always came in holiday time, so the country was just at its best; the crops were ripening—and crops in those parts are well worth seeing. All the way from the town to the sea, what a land of plenty they passed through! The fields of brilliant barley, pale oats and yellow-red wheat standing sturdy and straight were passed by without comment. Every one's interest was centered on the potato crops, for potatoes were booming there just then—the South Lincolnshire brand couldn't be beaten in the London market. Farmers were plowing up valuable pasture land, planting potatoes, and getting bumper crops; special varieties were fetching fabulous sums, so it wasn't to be wondered at that potatoes had come to be mentioned with bated breath.

Such topics were all very well to amuse the grown-ups, but the children waited breathlessly for the first glimpse of the Roman bank and all the fascinations that lay beyond. It was only when you actually turned on to the road which ran along the top of the bank itself that you saw much that was different. More land has been reclaimed since the Romans began the good work, and a second or outer bank now edges off the sea; and it was here near this second bank that the carriages drew up, every one got out, and the picnic proper began.

A Sea-less Seaside

If you had come expecting to see the conventional yellow sands, cliffs, rocks, pebbles, sea weed, and about all the sea itself, you were doomed to disappointment. Here was the flattest, emptiest stretch of country imaginable. At least that's what you thought at first. Stretching out from the grassy bank there was a growth of scrubby gray-green sage; after the sage came a line of brighter green samphire, and beyond the samphire an expanse of soft brown mud sweeping on and on till it met the horizon. That was all. The children didn't waste any time. In a twinkling their shoes and stockings were off and they started out to explore. They stopped gingerly through the sage bushes, and waded long enough among the samphire to find it hadn't any leaves but just fat, juicy branching stems which tasted very salt, then they hurried on to the cool mud which oozed deliciously at every step, and set out to meet the incoming tide.

The mud was honeycombed with little hidden ditches and pools. You jumped them if you could and you waded if you couldn't jump. On and on you went till some one caught sight of the sea in the distance; not the everyday blue-green sea but a sea that was just the color of the mud mixed up in it. Then it was time to turn back, and already all the little ditches, and the big ones too, had filled themselves up to the brim while your back was turned; and by the time you were back at the bank telling the more sedate members of the party of all your thrilling adventures the sea was creeping up to the edge of the samphire. The grown-ups hadn't been idle.

The hampers were unpacked, the tablecloth spread, the fire made, the kettle boiling and everything ready for the feast. While your attention was diverted by a hard boiled egg, the sea crept on and on. When next you looked, it had half covered the scrubby sage and you weren't quite sure whether it meant to leave space for you and your party between itself and the bank. It did though, and what is more, before the horses were harnessed and everyone was collected for the return journey, it had crept out of sight again just as silently as it had come.

It was a queer place for a picnic; but not one of the party would have taken in exchange the most correct of fashionable beaches. Somehow they liked its empty loneliness, its soft colorings, its peace and its quiet; they liked it all, even the samphire and the mud.

A GERMAN CRITIC ON COLONIZATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Asiatic Review calls attention to a lecture by a German professor in which he sets forth his views of the British rule in India. The lecture was given in Berlin before a technical society, Die Gesellschaft für Erdkunde, the lecturer being Professor Wegener, who stated that when he was making an extensive tour in India the first thing that struck him, as he felt it must every other thoughtful traveler, was that the English power is active in the most remote and outlying parts of the country. This power, he says, is not apparent according to German notions, but he seems to imply that it is far more effective than any terrorist methods, and he acknowledges that England is the past-master and Germany only the disciple in colonization—a beginner, he calls it, in learning to colonize.

This peculiar facility of the English, Professor Wegener speaks of as "the quite extraordinary genius for administration which is peculiar to the English as it was to the Romans."

PERSIAN ROADS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Communications in southern Persia were touched upon by Capt. H. Grove White, I. M. S., at a meeting of the Persian Society. He described transport in the Province of Fars thus:

Its capital is Shiraz, and the shortest route to it from the Persian Gulf is via Bushire, but from 1915 until after the armistice the Bushire-Shiraz road was cut by Tungastani tribesmen, and so Bandar Abbas became its port. I would mention that there were four routes inland from Bandar Abbas, two of which led to Kirman, only one to both Shiraz and Kirman, and one to Shiraz only. The most easterly via Rigan to Kirman is said to be the easiest climb on to the Persian plateau, and it would be possible for a railway to follow this route.

West of that we have the Tang-i-Zindan and Baft road, which is liable to dangers from floods in the bad season of the year.

Thirdly, there is the most westerly via Lar to Shiraz, along which one officer went in 1917, and his difficulties in obtaining a water supply deterred others from trying it. East of this and west of the Tang-i-Zindan lies the Tang-i-Zagh road to Saldabad, where it bifurcates to Shiraz and Kirman. This latter was the route chosen for our caravans, and I passed up it in 1917 and down it in 1918.

The Problem of Maintenance

Huge sums of money have been spent, and there is a perfect macadam road for eight or nine miles out of Bandar Abbas. Further up country it was impossible to say in some portions whether the road had already been completed or had not yet begun, because its line lay in places along torrent beds where the winter rains were apt to destroy, in a few moments, work which it had taken months to complete. In other portions not liable to the effect of storms and torrents, the road was excellent, and had required only a small amount of work to make a good result. From what I saw of the bad sectors, where large portions of the road were liable to be carried away by floods, I was convinced that transportation by lorry on a large scale would never be a business proposition.

It might be asked why river beds were used. The reply is that there are sound engineering reasons for this, as, for example, the expense of the bridges involved in a road at a high level which must cross so many ravines; and even if bridges were possible it would be most difficult to land the girders at Bandar Abbas. The engineer in charge told me that he estimated that the initial cost of the road would be 10,000 rupees a mile with renewals three times a year in the first 60 miles, and more further on.

Incident Experiences

From Saldabad to Shiraz and northward through Isfahan to Teheran, the roads and passes were negotiated by motor cars which had arrived in Persia from the Quetta side, after wonderful adventures. Traveling in them was an experience spiced by the feeling of uncertainty which was always present. In addition to routine breakdowns my small experiences included the seizing of a cylinder in the middle of a salt lake or Kavar near Saldabad in the hottest of hot weather, and on another occasion the car I was with turned turtle in a snowdrift at the mouth of the Orchini Pass. Another party was detained by polite brigands, who left them with only their shirts and their leave certificates, which they had prayed the head robber to leave them, as being useless to him and all-important to them.

EINSTEIN THEORY SIMPLIFIED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

By the majority of human kind, at any rate in the past few centuries, the idea of absolute time in the material world has been tacitly accepted. The moment at which an event occurs was supposed to be capable of exact definition, to be in fact a definite point in the progress of the universe. Any moment of time, it was assumed, occurs but once in the history of the universe, and all events which take place at that moment were said to be simultaneous. Thus an absolute framework of time has been considered as a reality, and as one of the main features of the framework of the universe.

In 1905, however, Professor Einstein made it clear that the time of occurrence of any phenomenon in the material universe cannot be strictly defined, nor accurate measures obtained, unless the person who is observing the phenomenon is introduced into the definition. In particular, the direction and speed of motion of the observer relative to the phenomenon he is observing must enter into the definition of time.

Some Examples

It is not difficult to see in a simple case why this relative motion is of importance. Imagine two men, one standing the same way at the same rate, and beginning at the same moment. If they are sitting quietly beside one another, each will appear to finish the story at the same time. But put these men into aeroplanes traveling away from one another at high speed, and each will now find that the other's novel lasts longer than his own. For the means by which he receives news of events in the other aeroplane is a message carried with the velocity of light, and the news will arrive late when the machines are far apart. And similarly the duration of any event in one of the aeroplanes will not be the same to a third observer, for it will depend on his motion relative to the aeroplanes.

Einstein has also shown that the length, breadth, and height of a body are properties which do not appear the same to all observers, but that the magnitudes assigned to them depend upon the relative motion of the observer and the phenomenon he is measuring. In this case, again, the fact that the observer receives his information through the agency of a messenger, light, which does not move instantaneously, is of fundamental importance. Thus in physics, as in other departments of human activity, the rapidity of the messenger is a matter of considerable moment.

Difficult Problems

Observation having provided a number of different magnitudes for quantities which in the older physics were assumed to possess unique values, the problem arises, which of the observed magnitudes is the true one. If the observer could be certain that he was at rest absolutely, then his observations would possess absolute precision. But he has no means whatever of verifying his state, whether it be one of rest or of rapid motion. The older physicists would probably have said that an observer at rest in the "ether" was truly at rest, but here there arises a serious difficulty: that no motion with respect to the ether can be detected, nor indeed are the powers of observation competent to detect any property whatever of the ether. In fact, as far as observation is concerned, the ether might as well not exist, and the conception of absolute space, with the correlative conceptions of absolute rest and of the existence of true values for measurements of time and space, vanish along with the ether.

Einstein has boldly attempted to solve these difficulties by saying that there is no such thing in physics as an absolute space or an absolute time; that all of which the human mind is cognizant is relative motion and relative time. His theories deprive the ether, to which phenomena were formerly referred, of most of its significance.

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Dr. Barton and Armenia
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the April 8 issue of The Christian Science Monitor a plan for solving the Armenian question was presented by Dr. James L. Barton. On the whole, the plan appears to be practical, and can give positive results if backed by the necessary military forces.

Dr. Barton, however, dissolves the entire idea of military intervention. Here is what he says at the end of his statement:

"For the United States to encourage the raising of an armed force of Armenians in America to be sent to Armenia is suicidal, for that sort of thing arouses the Turks to renewed slaughter, because the Turks, though desiring the disorder to cease as much as do the Armenians, are so torn by conscience and so afraid of their very lives, knowing what they deserve, that any appearance of resistance by the enemy excites them to massacre. The United States must go there, not with an army, but as a friend and pacifier."

We wish to add to this that this idea is not shared by the majority of the American people, and this view is the peculiar political philosophy of the American missionaries regarding the Armenian question. If America is to go to Armenia as a friend to the Turk, let her keep out of Armenia. America can go to Armenia as the deadliest political enemy of the Turk and the great friend of Armenia. There could not be any compromise on this question, and let it be known to the American people in general and to the American missionaries in particular. Any Armenia where one has to yield to the whims of the Turk and see what can please or displease him is out of consideration. Do the American missionaries endeavor to create an Armenia of only nebulous political status, with no army, no defensive means, and only with a Bureau of Compromise for the Turk and the Armenian where the missionaries will preside? Are the American missionaries still at work to prevent a real solution of the Armenian question? Are the American missionaries who are preventing the organization of an Armenian army in the United States for helping Armenia? Who can solve Dr. Barton's dilemma? (Signed) GREGORY TOROSSIAN, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Effect of Refusing to Buy

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Strikes are bad, as they accomplish nothing except violence and crime, and if they should win it would only put prices up to meet the wage demands. If the men would practice a little self-denial en masse, they could reduce the prices, which would automatically increase their wages; and all without bloodshed or bad feelings.

As long as there are men who will buy, regardless of the price, prices are likely to rise faster than wages; but if wage earners en masse refused to buy any of a selected article for one week or one month, even, it would automatically bring prices down. If you can't get the crowd to practice this system, do your bit, even if you do it alone, as every little bit helps, as they told you when they tried to get you to buy Liberty bonds. The wage earners bought the most in proportion to their income. Work as hard for the above system and you can increase your wages. Try it and see. (Signed) LEON RIGGS, St. Joseph, Missouri.

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ABOVE THE PIAZZA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Within, the freelight played on the walls of the room. Without, in the square, an itinerant carnival, inclosed in a high-board fence, satiated the Florentines with shows, carousels and tidbits. The strains of that truly Mediterranean air, "La Sorrellia," played again and again on the carousel, floated up to our apartment. We opened the French windows, the better to hear the gay tune, and to look down into the inclosure of the carnival, occupying most of Piazza Santa Maria Novella.

The glaring lights of the show shone whitely on the quaint centuries old houses of beautiful Florence ranged on the opposite side of the square—ancient buildings with their open shutters latched back from the windows, structures that we had learned to love after the many days they had faced us as we sat in our windows gazing at the wonders of the piazza. Some of the casements were open and from them hung those, who, like us, were drinking the fill of each of the kaleidoscopic scenes that, each day and night disclosed to us—garners of memories to carry back to a more prosaic land.

At each end of the piazza, marking the limits between which the conglomerate tents, structures, and wagons of the carnival stood, were the two famous obelisks of the square. They seemed like steadfast sentinels proclaiming to the show, as it encroached upon the square's beauty of outline, "Thus far and no farther." This is the piazza, and these are the obelisks of which Howells writes, "There used, under the early Medici and the late grand dukes, to be chariot races in it, the goals of which are the two obelisks by John of Bologna, set upon the backs of bronze turtles."

We closed the French windows, and renewed the flickering of the freelight on the walls with a five centesimi bundle of twigs and a stick of wood, and sat down again to talk. Rosa, our maid, softly opened the door of the room, and as softly passed through to the other chambers to finish her tasks for the night. The strains of "La Sorrellia" from liveliness grew to a dwindling faintness as the carousel finished its night's business, and the piazza became again its quiet self.

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PETITIONERS DENY STAND FOR LIQUOR

Many Boston Physicians Who Signed Plea Circulated by Constitutional Liberty League Assert They Favor Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — That a great many of the physicians of Greater Boston who signed a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature "to relieve the people of this Commonwealth from the present onerous federal restrictions on the manufacture, prescription and sale of alcoholic beverages, for medicinal purposes," did not intend that they should be placed in the light of opposition to the Federal Prohibition Amendment nor their names be used in any way to give assistance to the movement of the liquor interests, is made clear in a number of letters which Orville S. Poland, attorney of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, has received in response to a circular letter which he mailed to those whose names appeared on the petition.

The petition in question, which was filed at the State House on Wednesday, April 14, was circulated by the Constitutional Liberty League, which has announced that its chief aim and purpose is to overturn the Federal Prohibition Amendment or at least revise and modify the terms of the Volstead Enforcement Act. Its activities thus far have been the filing of this petition and another purporting to come from leading citizens of the State and asking that the Legislature "enact such legislation as will relieve the people of this Commonwealth from the present onerous federal restrictions on the manufacture, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages." In a statement issued by Charles S. Rachemann, president of the league, it was announced that among the signers are to be found many of the leaders in the professional and industrial world, as well as labor and trades of every description.

Petitioners Get Letter

When the petition of the physicians was called to the attention of the Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Poland immediately looked up the addresses of the petitioners, rising 250 in number, and sent them a letter in which he said that the provisions of the Volstead act regarding the use of liquor for medicinal purposes were written "after exceedingly complete hearings on the question, at which all parties interested were heard, and which met with the approval of a large majority of the medical profession there represented." Mr. Poland agreed, however, that it might be possible that some of the provisions "regarding the medicinal use of liquor need revision in order to make them equitable and that such revision may be accomplished and at the same time safeguard the prohibition of beverage uses.

"The accomplishment of this purpose," continued Mr. Poland, "can hardly be secured by petition to the Massachusetts Legislature which is absolutely impotent to 'relieve from the restrictions of the federal law.' Nor, I venture to suggest, can this purpose be accomplished by affiliation with an organization the avowed purpose of which is to seek the annulment of an article of the Constitution of the United States and to oppose action designed to enforce that article. It is patent that the great prohibition sentiment of Congress and the country, in order to protect basic prohibitory legislation, would solidly to reject any proposition furthered by an organization avowedly seeking the annulment of prohibition even though the single proposition suggested in good faith by the medical profession might be meritorious.

"Used As Liquor Propaganda"

"I am writing you very frankly because I believe that you have signed this petition with sincerity of purpose and without knowledge that it was to be used as liquor propaganda. I trust that you will consider this letter as helpful and not hostile in spirit. I am inclosing a copy of the National Prohibition Act. Will you not write me suggesting specific amendments which would meet your objections to the present law? I should be exceedingly glad to cooperate with you in urging any amendment which may be more satisfactory to the medical profession and will at the same time safeguard the prohibition of beverage uses."

Although answers to Mr. Poland's letter are continuing to come in with every mail more than half of those already received have indicated that the writers are decidedly opposed to being held up as opponents to prohibition. Without using their names, which would be a violation of confidence on the part of Mr. Poland, here are a very few samples:

"You are certainly right about the misunderstanding on my part in signing the petition referred to in your letter of the 16th," says a Boston physician. "I was informed by the young man who presented it to me for my signature that it was to stop the profiteering in the traffic where physicians were obliged to prescribe it, and to make it easier for the doctor without so much red tape. You may judge of my surprise when I saw a day or two later a document setting forth the propaganda of the league (Constitutional Liberty League) as being opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act. You may rest assured that I am not in sympathy, by thought or action, with any such move. I was also informed that all the leading Back Bay physicians were signing up. God forbid that I should in any way aid or abet so foolish a proposition as the league sets forth."

Another leading Boston physician, evidently too hurried to write at length

sion, writes but these few words on a prescription card: "Am in sympathy with the enforcement of the prohibition amendment. Will look over Section 7-8."

Does Not Favor Annulment

While expressing a belief that the Volstead act, in its provisions regarding alcohol for medicinal purposes, should be amended, a Back Bay physician says: "I certainly do not (underline the words 'do not') favor the annulment of the Eighteenth Amendment and should vote for it again if annulled."

"I am sorry," says another physician, "that signing my signature to the petition to the Legislature of which you speak has given the impression that it is my wish to attempt to annul or repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act, for I certainly did not wish to see the authorizing of the promiscuous sale of beer and wine or other intoxicating drink. . . . I have not taken out a license to prescribe alcoholic beverages for three reasons, first, because I think they are essential in treatment of sick people; secondly, because of the immense amount of red tape involved; and thirdly, because I do not wish to be able to prescribe for people who simply want a drink. I believe at present there are certain doctors who are abusing the privileges and I do not wish to join that class."

A physician who evidently joined the Constitutional Liberty League as well as placed his name to the petition for legislation, says: "When I joined this league I did so with the understanding that it was simply a body which was attempting to have the law changed so physicians could secure alcohol for liquor for use in medical practice only without being obliged to present a bond. . . . I want to say I am absolutely and unqualifiedly in favor of prohibition and all my life, without exception, have voted for no license. . . . I do want to be placed on the right side where I belong in regard to prohibition. I shall immediately resign from the Liberty League and give my reasons for doing so."

"You are entirely correct in your assumption," says another, "that I signed the petition in question without the knowledge that it would be used as liquor propaganda and I venture the opinion that others were in my position also. I am in sympathy with the Eighteenth Amendment and would oppose its annulment or repeal. Hence I naturally would not aid an association whose chief object is to secure a repeal of this amendment."

NEW AGREEMENT WITH MARINE COOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — A wage scale and working agreement between the American Steamship Owners Association and the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, to remain in effect until May 1, 1921, has been negotiated.

This provides no increase in wages, it is said, but does establish an eight-hour day while in port, whether American or foreign, and a 10-hour day at sea, with no overtime. The agreement affects about 15,000 workers. Agreements will be made between the association and the sailors, firemen, and others as soon as possible, as their contracts expire tomorrow.

Record Lake Wage Schedule

CLEVELAND, Ohio — A general opening wage schedule, the highest ever paid, has been adopted by the Lake Carriers Association. In some cases the increase amounts to 30 per cent.

Able seamen, firemen, oilers and water tenders will receive \$130 a month, an increase of \$30 over last year. Chief cooks will receive from \$145 to \$160 per month; boatswains and deck engineers, \$140. Other salaries range from \$87.50 for coal passers to \$100 for second cooks.

VALIDITY OF ACT OF CONGRESS ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — The ordinary kind of hearing on the 275 per cent beer bill is not desired by the Anti-Saloon League, as the only real question involved is the legal question of whether New York has the power to legalize the sale of liquor with a higher alcoholic content than that fixed by act of Congress under the eighteenth amendment, so William H. Anderson, superintendent of the league, telegraphed Gov. A. E. Smith yesterday.

Mr. Anderson told the Governor that if he cared to hear the strictly legal aspects of the matter presented, the league would have Wayne B. Wheeler go to Albany for that purpose.

"If the State of New York has not the power to defy an act of Congress, then no clamor by a thirsty mob that overflows the capital will change the merits of the situation," he said. "If the Supreme Court, on the other hand, contrary to our expectations, shall hold that New York can nullify an act of Congress, then we accept the fortunes of war and proceed to arouse the people to elect officials chargeable with responsibility of making the laws of the State who will not desire to secede from the American Union in behalf of beer."

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GUATEMALA COUP CALLED PACIFIC

No Resort to Arms in Ousting President—Elections Ordered for August—Mr. Cabrera to Be Tried by National Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Advice received by the Department of State from Benton McMillin, the United States Minister in Guatemala City, say that the provisional government of Guatemala is holding Estrada Cabrera, who was for 22 years President of the Republic, as a prisoner in the city to await an investigation nominally, of charges that estates claimed by him belong to the government. The investigation is to be conducted by the National Assembly. The dispatch stated that conditions in the country were being gradually restored to normal.

The newspapers of Guatemala, the report to Washington said, have published a decree stating that Carlos Herrera, provisional President, and members of his Cabinet have ordered elections for the presidency of the Republic to be held on August 23 to 29, inclusive.

It is charged by opponents of the former President that in open defiance of the National Assembly, which had demanded his resignation, and after an armistice had been agreed to, guaranteeing personal safety to Mr. Cabrera, his family and friends, and respect for his property, he shelled the city, which was undefended, endangering the lives of inhabitants. This is said to constitute the real charge on which the former President is to be tried by the National Assembly sitting as a court of justice.

The view of the Unionists, the party which unseated Mr. Cabrera, is that the recent change of government cannot be referred to as a revolution, but that it was an evolution, accomplished by peaceful means and without recourse to arms. Information reaching here indicates that the people adopted the rule of not carrying any weapons whatever and that their demands before the Assembly calling for the ousting of Mr. Cabrera were entirely pacific.

This government will watch developments in Guatemala closely, for on the manner in which the new government conducts itself will depend the question of recognition. Apparently every effort has been made so far to keep within the bounds of the Constitution. It is recognized that the hold of the new government might be broken in case it should make some move which would meet with widespread popular disapproval; and there is apprehension in some quarters that it may be led by popular clamor to take violent action against Mr. Cabrera.

PICTURE PRODUCERS FAVOR INDEPENDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois — "We shall favor the independent producer in every way possible; we shall buy our film service from producing companies who are not going into the motion picture exhibiting game," declared members of the Exhibitors Defense League in a resolution at the second day's session of an emergency convention here, called to fight a proposed national consolidation of motion picture producers and theater owners which, it is said, would result in a monopoly.

A uniform franchise which all exhibitors will be asked to sign was adopted at a meeting of motion picture distributors. Several large independent producers assured the exhibitors that they would cooperate in the fight to "save the motion picture industry from the monopolists."

BETTER RURAL SCHOOLS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota — Announcement is made by Fred L. Shaw of Pierre, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, that the state-wide drive for better rural school conditions in South Dakota, will be resumed April 19. This was held last October with the assistance of prominent eastern educators, when hundreds of meetings were held over the State and an intensive campaign waged. The drive, which was not completed when an early winter set in, has resulted in many districts voting to consolidate their schools and maintain higher standards and better facilities.

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Mr. Glass denied that advertising rates have increased beyond the increase in production costs. Restriction of size by means of postal rates would affect only the small percentage of a paper's circulation which goes into the mails, George McAneny of The New York Times said. Much waste results from the numerous afternoon editions, but he explained that publishers are reducing the number of street editions wherever possible.

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INCREASED BOSTON TAXES PROTESTED

Real Estate Men Ask Efficiency Measures Be Applied Before Raising New Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Absolutely no attempt to raise additional revenue for the operation of the Boston city government should be undertaken before efficiency and curtailment measures have been applied at City Hall and it has been proven beyond a doubt that increased taxation is necessary, say officials of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, who are to meet the Mayor today at the public hearing in which the suggested plans of the Mayor's new-sources-of-revenue committee are to be considered.

The exchange has delegated a committee to cooperate with the Mayor in devising means of introducing into the municipal departments those modern business methods which make for economy and the maximum of service to the community, also to unqualifiedly oppose any further steps at the present time in the swelling of the taxes. It is understood that the hiring of an accredited group of efficiency experts to study conditions at City Hall and make recommendations for improvement will be strongly urged.

Though the committee on the new sources of revenue has presented plans that do not bring a direct heavier burden on real estate, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange declares that real estate and everything pertaining to the welfare of all the people would be effected by such measures, in that they would raise the high cost of living, discourage business already in Boston and keep new business from coming here. The proposed plans of the Mayor's committee include an excise tax at the rate of 1 per cent upon gross sales at retail of all goods, wares and merchandise; an excise tax of 1 per cent upon the gross receipts of certain occupations and an excise substantially like that levied under the Federal War Revenue Act of 1918 upon theater admissions, soft drinks and other so-called luxuries.

It is asserted not only by the real estate men but by the Pilgrim Publicity Association and by many civic organizations and citizens that the \$500,000,000 which it takes to run the Boston city government each year could be very perceptibly cut down by reasonably curtailing and retrenching in the present management of the city departments. In fact, they emphatically state it as their conviction that present conditions demand curtailment rather than increased expenditure, and that the proposed raising of \$5,000,000 more in new revenue could be taken care of through economy. Many of those who feel that they have more than sufficient grounds for objection to the proposed increases, say that evidence of extravagant and wasteful management at City Hall has long been altogether too plentiful, and that citizens justly must get together and institute reform in the conduct of these affairs which in every sense of the word are their own. At this afternoon's hearing, and at those doubtless to follow, there is indication of considerable opposition.

BETTER RURAL SCHOOLS SOUGHT

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RELIEF OF PAPER SHORTAGE SOUGHT

Publishers Discuss Methods at Senate Committee Meeting—Higher Advertising Rate Is Advised—Control Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Because of the serious shortage of print paper, prominent publishers who appeared before the Senate subcommittee investigating the print paper situation urged economy by publishers, but did not favor limiting the size of newspapers admitted to second-class mailing privileges. This, it was said, would work injustice to individual papers, and would control only the small proportion of mail circulation which is now being met by the elimination of "want ads" in mail editions.

All of the witnesses agreed in denying that because advertising expenses may be deducted from taxable excess profits the use of advertising space had increased to such an extent as to aggravate the paper shortage. "If publishers would keep out of the spot market, that would do more than anything else to relieve the shortage," Charles C. Lane, of the New York Post, said. "They ought to stop bidding against each other. It would be difficult to remedy the situation by law, and if such an attempt were made, injustice to individual publishers would result."

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shortage of pulp, and it will take some time to build enough mills to meet the demand," he said.

Mr. McAneny said contracts for news print run from 4½ to 8½ cents a pound, while short delivery is around 14 cents.

"That looks to me like profiteering," James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, declared. "The situation is that there is a shortage of supply, and manufacturers or jobbers or somebody along the line is making far more than a fair profit, isn't it?" "Undoubtedly," Mr. McAneny replied. "They are taking advantage of what amounts to a corner in the spot market."

Arthur W. Dunn, representing the American Press Association, recommended government control of paper distribution, but Senator Reed doubted if there was any constitutional way this could be done, and also expressed doubt as to whether publishers would favor it.

OBJECTORS BLAMED

FOR HIGH PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Those largely responsible for the everlasting baiting of corporations as such and those decrying profiteering loudest are most to blame for high prices, according to Homer L. Ferguson of Newport News, Virginia, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in session here.

"One of the leading factors that enters into present high prices is the demoralized condition of our railroads. Not only is the railroad transportation a vital interest, but the increase of transportation by water and roads is almost equally important," said Mr. Ferguson. "That great group of people dependent on small-sized investments are being hurt by present conditions. Army and navy officers, enlisted men in both services, are being hurt. There is a great outcry for bonuses for soldiers, mostly political, but, if people were as much interested in justice as they are in votes you would hear something about the army and navy officers who have been underpaid for 12 years, their last raise being in 1908."

BOSTON TAX PETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — The Boston School Committee has asked for \$144 additional in the tax-rate limit to make possible the adoption of a three-year building program, costing \$10,000,000, or \$2,000,000 more a year than at present, in order to overcome the crowded conditions in the public schools.

CITIZENSHIP INSTITUTE OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The Citizenship Institute, which was opened here yesterday under the auspices of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, for the purpose of training women for the vote, heard a lecture on "Town and County Government" by Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker, who will give a series on "The Machinery of Government."

MINISTER TO SALVADOR

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REVERSAL URGED OF STEEL DECISION

Government Asks That Suit for
Dissolution Be Reopened—
Corporation Said to Be Com-
bination in Restraint of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Justice moved yesterday to reopen the suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation. A petition was filed by the government with the Supreme Court of the United States asking for a rehearing of the case against the combine, which the court, in a recent decision, declared was not a trust within the meaning of the Sherman Act. The government's brief attacked the decision of the court on several grounds and urged its reversal.

In the petition filed yesterday by the Department of Justice it is contended that the Supreme Court made "oppression" on the part of the Steel corporation and not "illegality" per se the test, and held that the result of the decision will materially restrict other decisions affecting the interpretation of the anti-trust laws. "The decision in this case," said the brief, "seems to go to the extent of denying the right to relief, notwithstanding a combination may be one of the nature and power prohibited by the anti-trust acts, if its conduct, though at times illegal, is not so at the time the bill is filed or thereafter. It is submitted that this is not in accord with the decisions of this court."

Unlawful Combination

The government contended that if the Steel corporation was an unlawful combination in 1901, when it was formed, and in 1911, when the suit was brought, it is still a criminal combination; that the decision was not in reality rendered by a majority of the court; that the court's position that the mere size of a corporation does not constitute a violation of the anti-trust laws is untenable, and that the decision is in direct conflict with the action of the court last Monday in ordering the dissolution of the Reading Railroad Coal combine.

The decision attacked by the government was handed down on March 1 and affirmed decrees of the New Jersey courts. A significant feature of the decision is that two justices who were formerly affiliated with the Steel corporation did not participate in the finding, the decision being rendered by a 4-to-3 majority. The government's brief said in part:

"While this case has been argued twice, yet a sense of official duty, a belief that the principal point involved is really not decided by the majority opinion and would require a reversal, coupled with the belief of counsel that the effect of the decision is materially to change and restrict a number of recent opinions of this court construing the anti-trust statute and may seriously affect other cases still pending, as well as the future enforcement of those acts, has convinced counsel for the United States that their duty requires them most earnestly to ask for a rehearing."

Important Point Omitted

"It is respectfully insisted that the opinion fails to discuss the question presented most strongly by counsel, i.e., that the corporation itself is a combination in restraint of trade. The opinion does hold that the corporation did not achieve a monopoly. That point arises, however, under the second section of the Sherman Act. The opinion does not decide the question raised under the first section, namely, that the corporation is a combination in restraint of trade. It moreover by inference appears to admit this."

Apparently, therefore, the opinion concedes that a crime was committed by the perpetrators of the Steel corporation. The criminal combination is permitted to continue, however.

"(A) Mere size is not a violation of law;

"(B) It did not achieve a 100 per cent monopoly;

"(C) It did not oppress competitors;

"(D) Several attorneys general failed to file suit;

"(E) Dissolution involves a risk of injury to the public interest."

"Notwithstanding these considerations, we earnestly insist that a criminal combination should be not permitted to continue its suppression of competition between the constituent members of the combination. If this was a criminal combination in 1901 (and the opinion apparently concedes it), it was a criminal combination in 1911, and it is a criminal combination now. No criminal is exonerated from punishment because he makes a wise use of property so acquired, and no criminal combination should be exempted from the pains and penalties of the Sherman Act because after having achieved its unlawful ends it merely maintains the fruits of its illegal acts without seeking daily to commit new ones."

Competitors Eliminated

"The Steel corporation, therefore, is a combination of combinations by which directly or indirectly approximately 180 independent concerns were brought under one business control, thereby giving it not only the assets and business of that number of producers, but the advantage of their elimination from the field of competition. The control acquired over the branches of the industry to which the combinations particularly related, measured by the amount of production, extended in some instances from 80 per cent to 95 per cent of the entire output of the country, resulting in the immediate increase of prices, in some cases double, and in others triple, what they were before, yield-

ing large dividends upon greatly inflated capital.

"But it is urged that the company was not able to achieve monopoly alone, but did so by persuading its competitors to engage in monopoly through pools, associations, Gary dinners and the like, which were transient efforts, and abandoned because found futile, and which will not be resumed."

"The fact that it could 'persuade' its competitors to enter into the illegal combinations is a most pregnant evidence of power. With the Carnegie group, the Morgan group, the Moore and Reid group and Gates and Gary group all combined in one holding company—the Steel corporation—and thus pooling the several competitive corporations under the dominance of one price-fixing power, is it remarkable that the uncombined units should have welcomed any system that would keep down a conflict of prices with the enormous financial strength of the holding company?"

"That these different pools were abandoned, is no evidence of an abandonment of the purpose for which they were inaugurated, or of the discontinuance of the uniform price maintenance which was their object."

"The evidence in this case is that their purpose was to maintain prices. The evidence is that, though discontinued as to formal existence, the 'education' they gave has been so effective that, although the pools, etc., are no longer kept up, the results are continuing in the maintenance of prices and the want of competition in the matter of prices which the opinions recognize as continuing."

"But the one thing which stands out is the nature of the Steel corporation as a combination. It is confessedly not the growth of an industry: (A) it is not an industry; (B) it is not a steel manufacturer; (C) it is confessedly a pool of certain competitive industrial integrated units; (D) it pools the sale and distribution of the products of these otherwise competitive plants and controls the extent of their aggregate and relative production; (E) it suppresses competition between from 40 to 50 per cent of the steel producers."

OVERALL MOVEMENT TEACHES ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—"From all over the country evidence comes in that the overall movement is teaching people economy," said the Rev. John W. Ham, of the Baptist Tabernacle, and a leader in the "don the denim" movement. "Clothing dealers may charge \$100 a suit if they please," said he, "but that does not affect the man who will not pay it, and yet can clothe himself comfortably. It is a noteworthy fact that clothing prices are tumbling. This movement has brought home to the consumer that, after all, the situation largely is in his own hands. High prices cannot affect him, if he will not pay them, and there is always a way not to pay the high prices. The overall method is a striking example of how a man can dress comfortably and cheaply, if he is willing to. He also can have his old clothes worked over and made presentable. I am told by tailors of this city that most of their work these days is repairing clothing for wear that in the old days would have been discarded."

Mail Carriers Wear Overalls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Permission for letter carriers of this city to wear overalls has been obtained from the Post Office Department in Washington. More than 200 members of the Atlanta post office, it is said, are already members of the Atlanta Overall Club.

GOMPERS MESSAGE ON POLITICAL AIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The reading of a declaration of Labor's political purposes, written by Samuel Gompers, will constitute a special order of business at the first meetings of 40,000 local unions in the United States, having 4,000,000 members, the American Federation of Labor announced yesterday.

"The claims of Labor are as old as the human race," says the letter, signed by Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and James O'Connell, campaign executive committee in which the request for simultaneous reading is made. "Denied by tyrants, attacked by sword and cannon, crushed by misery and desolation, they now rise in the majesty of power born of the unity and solidarity of four-and-a-half million workers of our federation, who have had the courage to proclaim their rights and to demand justice from the society Labor has long and faithfully served."

CAMPAIGN FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The proposed amendment to the Michigan Constitution which would require all children to attend public schools, and which bears the endorsement of more than 100,000 voters, will come up at the November election.

Although the Wayne County Civic Association, sponsor of the movement, is conducting its campaign under the slogan, "One flag, one language, one school," and expressly disclaims any intention to discriminate against any religious belief, the Rt. Rev. Michael Gallagher, Roman Catholic Bishop of Detroit, is heading an active speaking campaign against the amendment and in behalf of the parochial school system.

PROFIT ON MEAT AT 12 CENTS A POUND

Other Proofs of Benefits From
Nationalization of Industries
by Labor Government of
Queensland Are Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In Queensland, where the Labor Party has a majority in both Legislative Council and Assembly, with a Governor who is also a Labor man, meat is sold in government shops for as low as 12 cents a pound, and even at such low rates the government made a profit in these shops last year of £35,000.

Other concrete proofs of the benefits being reaped by the people of Queensland, through the laws passed by their Labor government were cited by E. G. Theodore, acting Premier of Queensland, in the second part of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The government has not yet been able to establish a sufficient number of meat shops to handle all the trade, although it has distributed this year about 15,000 tons of meat. In the government shops brisket beef sells for 12 cents, sirloin for 16 and 18, tenderloin for 18 and 20, and mutton for 12 to 20. The private shops are allowed to add not more than 6 cents a pound to these prices. So far, the private shops continue to be necessary, because the government cannot meet the full demand. But Mr. Theodore made it plain that the government intended to go on until it had monopolized the meat sales, for the benefit of the buyers.

Mr. Theodore said that milk sold in Queensland for about 10 cents a quart, but that it should be much cheaper, and would be when wasteful overpricing of distribution methods was removed. The same was true of bread and other commodities which remained higher than necessary because of waste due to competition.

The fish industry had been nationalized, the government controlling catch, marketing, storage and distribution. Sea mullet, a popular edible, retailed at 10 cents a pound, and rarer kinds of fish, such as snapper, brought 20 cents.

The state sells sugar to the Commonwealth of Australia, which refines it and sells it at a retail price of 9 cents.

The policy of nationalization was being carried out very extensively. The railroads had been nationalized before Labor came into control. The government now aimed to extend nationalization generally. Trolley service, electric light, and gas were practically all owned by the municipal authorities now, and the government had begun to nationalize a number of state enterprises, such as cattle stations or ranches, retail meat markets in the principal towns, saw mills, coal mines and all kinds of insurance. All savings banks were owned by the government, and nationalization was beginning to cover produce agencies, sugar mills, treatment of sugar cane and metallurgical works. The government was about to nationalize iron and steel works. The nationalized industries were conducted profitably, gave employment under model conditions and kept commodities at reasonable prices.

For finances the government depends upon three chief sources of supply. Chief dependence is fixed upon the direct income tax, which is graduated so as to make the principal burden fall upon the wealthy classes. There is a land tax which is progressive, and the incidence of which falls with the greatest severity upon the large land owners, and with special severity upon those whose land is not in use. The third source of funds is what Mr. Theodore described as a "stiff" succession duties tax.

Recently an anti-profitsteering law has been passed. This gives plenary power to a special tribunal to investigate all matters pertaining to prices, hoarding, and profiteering, to regulate prices, and issue orders on hoarding. This law was working out very effectively.

Mr. Theodore said that the Labor Government had completely reformed the system of free education, so that now the worker's child obtained practically the same advantages as the children of more favored parents in secondary and higher education.

There was no alienation of land. Freehold crown lands were not sold, only leasehold. School teachers were government servants, and all public servants, including the teachers and



Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats
Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts
"A Bright Spot of the Town"

The Wellworth Store
SOUTH BEND, IND.

the police, had their own unions and made their own agreements on salaries and commissions, with the government. These agreements were registered as awards in the arbitration court.

There was a fair rents court with power to fix rents, under which the landlords could not increase rents without a court order. In order to offset any inclination to decrease building as a lever against such laws, the government has undertaken the work of erecting homes for workers.

CALL FOR A NEW NATIONAL PARTY

Committee of Forty-Eight Will
Hold Convention in Chicago
in July, Simultaneously With
Labor Party and Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"A new national party representing the needs and hopes of average American men and women," to conduct an aggressive campaign "against both the reactionary old parties and in support of a constructive program of economic, social and political progress," will be formed at the national convention of the Committee of Forty-Eight, which will be held in Chicago beginning on July 10.

The American Labor Party and the World War Veterans will hold their conventions in Chicago at the same time. The three conventions are distinct, but their memberships are closely sympathetic.

Those who favor a new party believe that America is now "witnessing a silent and ominous revolution in our economic life," that the country's tillers of the soil are so discouraged that thousands of them are leaving the farms or curtailing production to such an extent that the nation's food supply is menaced, and that at the same time large quantities of food are held in storage or destroyed in order that higher prices may be exacted. They believe the railroads' mismanagement under private ownership to be partly responsible, also the effort to fix a legal status for Labor, denying it the right to strike for higher wages, at the same time that profits are legally guaranteed to Capital.

Asserting that in the name of patriotism attempts have been made to fasten upon the people "a degrading economic and political slavery," the call to the convention concludes:

"Who will lead us in reorganizing and reasserting the American will to independence? It has become clearer with every situation that the old parties cannot do it; that they are but rival lackeys to great monopolies; that they are bankrupt of democratic purpose and have made their peace with a treasonable reaction. No matter which of these two parties wins, the people lose; no matter which of them captures office it will be to do the bidding of the interests that filled its campaign coffers and paid for its publicity."

"The time has come for lovers of the real America to organize themselves anew, to inaugurate another such period of resolute construction as four generations ago raised Jefferson and the once American Democratic Party to power, and two generations since raised to power Lincoln and the once American Republican Party. Once again, constitutional liberties and representative government are threatened, and the call goes out for a new political party to restore to America constitutional rights through which the government shall be made responsive to the will of the people."

SENATOR HARDING LEADING

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Additional returns from Tuesday's presidential preference primary election in Ohio gave Senator Warren G. Harding a lead of almost 10,000 votes over Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. The vote from 467 out of a total of 582 precincts in the State gave Harding 102,762, and Wood 92,976.

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LABOR POLICY IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Start to Be Made By Abolishing
"Useless Paraphernalia" of the
State Governor and Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

Sydney, New South Wales—John Storey, leader of the New South Wales Parliamentary Labor Party, unfolded his policy at Balmain, a suburb of Sydney, in preparation for the coming state elections.

He said that while expanding developmental and reproductive expenditure, Labor proposed to top off waste and extravagance in every possible direction. A start would be made by abolishing the "useless paraphernalia" of the state Governor and the nominee Legislative Council. State competition with private enterprise in social functions would be eliminated. The best business experts obtainable would be appointed to advise as to where administrative costs and overlapping services and jurisdiction could be cut down, and efficiency promoted. Children in excess of the number in a family provided for by the minimum wage would be liberally subsidized and as the cost of living increased the minimum wage would be made to increase also.

Profiteers to Be Punished

"A commission," he continued, "will be appointed to determine fair prices, organize distribution, control cold storage, prohibit 'cornering,' and insure a sufficiency for home requirements before permitting export. Deliberate offenders against the cost of living regulations will be punished by imprisonment. We shall jail the profiteer! Growers of wheat, pending inquiry into the real value, will be paid 5s. per bushel on delivery."

"The decentralization and developmental policy of a previous Labor Government will be taken up. All unfinished railway lines will be finished and those which have received Parliamentary approval will be put in hand. Light cheap lines, following the contour of the country will be constructed to act as feeders to the larger lines. The city underground railway will be completed and the suburban railway lines electrified. New ports on the north and south coast will be opened

up, and shorter railway communication effected with Brisbane. The hydro-electric potentialities of the State will be utilized and new manufacturing centers north and south of Sydney established.

Water to Be Conserved

"Water will be conserved at sites approved by government engineers. A board to build and maintain main public highways will be established, together with subsidiary boards for those of less importance. The Labor 'silo' program will be completed and hopper wagons provided for farmers."

Mr. Storey continued: "The only limit to our public works policy will be the supply of labor. Immediate steps will be taken to nationalize monopolies, the arteries of trade and commerce, such as the coastal steamship and ferry services, banking and insurance and public light and power services. Every possible inducement will be offered to employers to submit devices for insuring greater efficiency and economy in the undertakings in which they are engaged."

With respect to the I. W. W. prisoners, Mr. Storey said that an impartial tribunal would be appointed, if Labor attained power, to rehear the case. But the men would not be liberated until their innocence had been made clear.

P. C. Evans, formerly secretary of the Australian Labor Party, says that the present party no longer represents the movement. An "irresponsible, arrogant, intolerant oligarchy" would be, he declared, one of the worst fakes that could befall any people.

The allusion was to the Labor executive, which controls the Parliamentary Labor Party, and which has declared Mr. Evans "bogus," together with many of his friends. Mr. Evans is standing as a candidate for Goulburn in opposition to the "selected" Labor candidates.

JAMES LARKIN CONVICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—James Larkin, Irish agitator, has been convicted of criminal anarchy in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court by Judge Bartow S. Weeks. Sentence is to be pronounced on Monday. Mr. Larkin, who acted as his own counsel during the three-weeks trial, was arrested with former Assemblyman Benjamin Gitlow, and other radical leaders, during a raid last fall.

"REGULAR" TICKETS IN MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The "regular" Republican and Democratic candidates for delegates-at-large to the national conventions were elected by substantial majorities in Tuesday's presidential preference primary, according to the complete vote.

Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator, led the Republican "Big Four," who headed the ballot as a group. He was followed in the order named by Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the national House of Representatives, W. Murray Crane, former United States Senator, and Edward A. Thurston, former chairman of the Republican State Committee.

The Democratic "regulars" were elected by majorities of three and four to one over Joseph F. O'Connell, former Congressman, who made his campaign on an anti-prohibition issue. Those elected are David I. Walsh, United States Senator; Richard H. Long, twice Democratic nominee for Governor; Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney of Suffolk County, and Daniel F. Doherty.

Of the 35 Republican delegates, including those at large, 29 are unpledged, but several of these have announced their intention to vote for Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. Two are pledged to Wood and four were described on the ballot as favorable to him. The entire Democratic delegation is unpledged.

CALIFORNIA AGENCY OF AMERICANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Gov. William D. Stephens has announced the establishment of a state agency which will direct Americanization and immigrant education in California.

A law passed by the last Legislature, a part-time school law, compels the education of all those under 18 years of age who have not finished the eighth grade, the time, four hours a week, to be taken out of the working time of the individual at the expense of the employer.

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BRITAIN WATCHES LABOR PARTY GROW

Trade Unionists, Hoping to Achieve Ideals Through Parliamentary Channels, Are Beginning to Enter Political Fold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London correspondent

LONDON, England—Quite unconsciously the press and the politicians are assisting the Labor Party to gather the Trade Unionists into the political fold by directing attention to the fact that many planks in their industrial platform could quite as properly be made subjects for discussion and achievement in Parliament, that what can be accomplished peacefully and without dislocation of industry through parliamentary channels, in contradistinction to the method of direct action through the use of the strike weapon, should be attempted that way. This is precisely what the advanced men in the British Trade Union movement have been saying for the past 30 years or more. It was in 1887 that James Keir Hardie, attending the Trade Union Congress for the first time, representing a small body of Ayrshire miners, struck a new note by calling upon Trade Unionists to definitely sever their connection with the orthodox political parties, by which the workmen were constantly being "befooled and betrayed," and to form an independent working-class party of their own.

It is recorded that he made very little impression upon the congress, the dominating figures of which were themselves Members of Parliament, returned under the auspices of the Liberal Party and responsible to the Liberal Whips. The parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress violently opposed every effort to formulate a scheme which would embrace in its constitution Trade Unions, Trades Councils, Cooperative and Socialist Societies, and even when the Labor Representation Committee was finally formed in 1900 as the result of pressure from the rank and file, their representatives had little faith in the proposals and attached little importance to them.

Changes Made Recently

It is doubtful even if up to the last congress, when a number of changes were made and fresh personnel was installed, whether the majority of the parliamentary committee were really strong supporters of the Labor Party. And it is but a matter of a very few years ago that the cry of "no politics in the unions" reverberated through the Trade Union branch or lodge meetings, echoed and supported by every section of the press. There was, so it was argued, no connection between politics and industrial organizations. The Trade Union movement would be rent in twain by the divisions that must inevitably arise within its own ranks. There is a striking similarity in the conflict at present raging between the industrialists and the constitutionalists as there was in the conflict between the supporters of an independent political Labor Party and the pure Trade Unionists.

It is a strange commentary to find that within a few fleeting years the "advanced young men," the leaders who have built up a Labor Party and brought it to a position which has to be considered in the political scheme of things, and who were regarded as the "irresponsible" hotheads, are today denounced as being "back numbers" and generally braked on the wheels of progress. Strange, too, is the changed attitude of the press toward these political enthusiasts of 15 years or so ago.

Press Cannot Help Itself

The press cannot help itself; it is powerless in the matter. Nearly 7,000,000 organized workers are debating among themselves not whether they ought to favor a working class political party or continue to support one or other of the two historic parties, but whether, in an endeavor to attain their ideals, to improve their standard of living, the better course to pursue is through parliamentary channels or by threatening to stop the wheels of industry. The press, rightly, points to the former method, although it omits to notice the fact that, even when the worker has been persuaded to look to politics and constitutionalism, there still remains the further question, which party will support his demands?

The strike weapon has been suggested and threatened to force matters to a head in regard to a number of grievances that were never even dreamed of five years ago; as, for instance to compel the government to in-

crease the figure assessable to income tax to take steps to reduce the price of food and clothes, to build houses, supply coal, reduce working hours, increase wages, nationalize mines and railways and any number of other demands of a purely political character, not to mention matters of foreign politics, such as the withdrawal of troops from Russia.

Program Has to Be Limited

One of the difficulties of the Labor Party is to confine its program to those matters in which the workers have a common interest and to abstain from introducing questions of a contentious character. This was the burden of Mr. Clyne's song at the "Direct Action" Congress, when he said, in effect: Don't give the government an opportunity of forcing an election upon a matter that will divide us.

Among the strategists of the party it is well known that this is the reason the Labor Party is not anxious to pronounce strongly for prohibition of the drink traffic. To take the leaders as a whole, there are who do not regard prohibition as being the only clear solution of the problem, while no one among them is desirous of buying out the brewers at a handsome figure.

Opportunity Lost

During the war, at the time when efforts were being made to restrict the sale of intoxicants, several Labor leaders were heard to express the opinion that Mr. Lloyd George had lost the opportunity of a lifetime in not taking courage in his hands, and absolutely prohibiting the manufacture of beer and spirits. They proceeded to argue that although undoubtedly a considerable proportion of the community might object, yet they would refrain from any violent opposition because of the war, and that by the time peace was again declared they would have been "weaned" as it were, and the drink habit would have passed out of their lives.

The Independent Labor Party are already showing indications that they disagree with the policy of the larger body to which they are affiliated, but it is exceedingly unlikely that the latter will declare for prohibition—at least not until they are well established in office and have proved themselves capable of handling intelligently and successfully the affairs of the nation.

W. M. HUGHES AND THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—While visiting Sydney, recently, W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, met representatives of the men employed in the Commonwealth Dockyards, who asked that the men's working week should be reduced from 48 to 44 hours, and for other concessions. As the building of Australia's commercial fleet is bound up in the success of the Commonwealth Dockyards in Sydney and Melbourne, Mr. Hughes' reply had special importance attached to it.

The Prime Minister referred to the shipbuilding industry in Australia. It might be said that the industry had been crowned with success. "Very good ships have been built, and they have been of great service to the producers of this country. At the end of this year we shall have 14 vessels. We have not merely started to build ships in this country for the purpose of meeting a position created by the war; we have, I hope, established permanently and on sound foundations the greatest industry of Australia, for I have always held that the iron industry is the basis of manufacturing greatness. We have introduced two innovations. One is the continuity of industrial operations and the other is piecework."

Mr. Hughes said whatever provision the shipbuilding agreement made in regard to the increased cost of living it would be binding on the government. He believed in shorter hours and had always been in favor of good conditions for the people who did the work of the world. He was entirely in sympathy with the worker having a shorter week but of course the work had to be done.

"When you ask me now to reduce your week from 48 hours to 44 I want you to remember that as far as it applies to shipbuilding we have to consider what would be the effect on production. The government must build ships on a commercial basis. There is no question of profiteering in this. Whatever profits are made go into the Treasury. The ships are used for the benefit of Australia and they are as much your ships as anyone else's in Australia. If the shipbuilding agreement is to be reviewed—if the government is to go on building ships—it will only be upon the distinct understanding that every man in the industry does his best."

MADRID DEDICATES HALL TO CERVANTES

Opened by King, It Is Devoted to Permanent Exhibition of All Known Editions of Cervantes Romance of Don Quixote

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Few civic events in recent times have been more interesting, and in the best sense valuable, than the opening of the new Cervantes room, or "Sala de Cervantes" in the Biblioteca Nacional, the King, by his own special desire and upon his own initiative, took the leading part in the ceremony. The National Library, which is also a museum, occupies a prominent situation in the Recoletos, being marvelously embellished by statuary and other adornments, and equipped with a most comprehensive collection of Spanish literature, ancient and modern, as well as newspapers all superbly filed and arranged along iron galleries on the most up-to-date system. Spain has indeed reason to be very proud of her library, and visitors would do well not to neglect it as a capital part of interest. They will find that the collection of Spanish plays, for instance, is wonderfully complete.

A Complete Collection

In this Biblioteca, a new hall of handsome proportions and chaste decorations has been devoted to the permanent exhibition of copies of all the known editions of Cervantes' "Don Quixote," and to a few kindred relics. The idea of making this highly desirable collection and display was due in the first instance to the eminent Don Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo. He worked enthusiastically upon it for some time, and now after vast labor, an exhaustive search in Spain and other parts of the world, and the generous cooperation of lovers of the work of Cervantes in many places, the collection is as complete as it is likely to be. In fact, out of 800 editions of "Don Quixote" that are known to have been published in different parts of the world and at different times, no fewer than 648 have been gathered in the Biblioteca.

The director of the Biblioteca, Don Francisco Rodriguez Marin, furnishes some interesting facts concerning the various Cervantes editions. He says that at the last census (as it might be termed) of these editions, which was made in 1916 by Mr. Martin del Rio, it was ascertained that there were 637, including the abridged editions. These were distributed according to languages as follows: Castilian, 252; French, 121; English, 15; German, 49; Dutch, 22; Italian, 19; Swedish, 10; Russian, 10; Portuguese, 8; Polish, 8; Hungarian, 5; Catalan, 3; Greek, 3; Danish, 3; Bohemian, 1; Croatian, 1; Hindustani, 1; and Polyglot, 1. Since this census was made, many other editions have been discovered and acquired, so that the total number now reaches 648. One of the editions recently acquired is a Norwegian one, while another is Hebrew-German, the gift of Dr. Yahuda. Two other editions are in Japanese, and are the gift of a patriotic, generous and cultured Spaniard, Don Juan C. Cebrán of San Francisco, California, where there stands today what even Madrid does not possess—a splendid and impressive monument to Cervantes, erected at Don Juan Cebrán and his friend Mr. Molera's expense.

It might be added that when Don Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo first thought of exhibiting this Sala de Cervantes, only 500 editions of the famous work could be traced. In an adjoining room are copies of some special and curious editions of Cervantes, such as those in Castilian illustrated by Dimenez Aranda, Moreno Carbonero, Balcas, Castillo and Ricardo Marin. The last edition was prepared by Rodriguez Marin, the director of the Biblioteca.

This is one feature of the new national Cervantes exhibition, but remarkable as it is, it is not that which first strikes the attention of those who enter this hall. Inevitably the gaze is attracted to the fine new paintings that adorn the wall, the wonderful work of Anthony Munoz Degraín, and, in one or two cases, that of his pupil,

Flora Castillo. This veteran and highly distinguished artist was long ago inspired with the idea of producing some great works illustrating scenes from Don Quixote. He had painted eight of them when he heard of the intention of Menéndez y Pelayo to establish this Sala de Cervantes, and it at once occurred to him that his work might be taken for the adornment of the new hall.

But eight pictures were not enough for such a purpose, though the authorities cordially welcomed the idea. Anthony Munoz Degraín then set enthusiastically to work, fired by his subject to the most splendid effort; with the result that now that the new Sala is completed and thrown open to the people, there are 20 of these pictures on the walls. "Cervantes writing the dedication of his work to the Count de Lemos," "The Adventure of the Lion's Cage," "Don Quixote in the House of the Dukes," and "Beginning of the Adventure of the Windmills," are a few of the subjects of these impressive works. Along with these 20 pictures are two others, also Cervantes subjects, painted by a pupil of Degraín, Senavate de Castillo. It has only to be added that the artist has made a free gift of all this splendid work to the Biblioteca Nacional.

The Royal Decree

The ceremony of declaring the Sala open was short but interesting. Don Alfonso, the Queen, the Queen Mother, Dona Maria Cristina, the Infanta Isabel, were present; Prince Pio de Saboya, the Marques de la Torreclilla and the Marques de Castell Rodrigo being included in the royal party. Various dignitaries present included the former Prime Ministers, Anthony Maura and Edward Dato, the Marques de Laurencian, director of the Academy of History, Mr. Rodriguez Carracido, rector of the University; Mr. Poggio, director of Primary Education, Alcalá Galiano, representing the Association of Painters and Sculptors.

Don Natalio Rivas gave an account to the King of the history of the scheme for founding this Sala, remarking specially upon the pictures of Munoz Degraín, whose old age, he said, was made glorious like that of Francisco Goya. "So now your Majesty sees," he said, "how this Sala is twice honored, first by its books and then by its pictures." He then read a royal decree, that day signed by the King, in which it was made compulsory that henceforth a quarter of an hour should be devoted daily in all the national schools to the reading of Don Quixote, such reading to be accompanied by suitable explanation by the teachers. The decree also provided for the immediate establishment of a commission, composed of the director of the Biblioteca Nacional, a member of the Royal Spanish Academy, and the professor of literature in the University of Madrid, charged to prepare immediately for publication an abbreviated edition of "Don Quixote" for this daily reading in the 28,000 national schools.

This announcement was followed by the bestowal of the Grand Cross of Alphonso XII on Don Anthony Munoz Degraín. His Majesty had taken care to bring the insignia of the order with him, and, producing it, immediately delivered it to Anthony Degraín, conversing with him for some time. The royal party then proceeded to a minute inspection of the pictures and rare editions.

BANK OF EGYPT FOUNDED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—At last, after many years of proposals and schemes an Egyptian bank, under the title of the Bank of Egypt, is to be started. The capital of £80,000 is certainly extremely modest, and will not permit any very large dealings in its early days. On this account the native press is obviously disappointed, especially as a £1,000,000 capital was the original proposal. If, however, it tends to make the Egyptians trust each other and, more important, proves them to be trustworthy, it will be a most useful institution.

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MOTOR NOVELTIES AT OLYMPIA SHOW

Unique Motor Boat and Stationary Engine Exhibition in London Show Industry Is Free From Danger of Stagnation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The historic hall of Olympia once again glittered with the finished products of the world's factories on the occasion of the recent International Motor Boat and Marine and Stationary Engine Exhibition. The sailor and the yachtsman have the capacity for transforming everything they touch on shore into the likeness of the things that belong to the sea. While there were many exhibits at Olympia that were reminiscent of the lathe and the humming workshop, the sailer, the yachtsman, and the boatbuilder undeniably dominated the general scene. Fresh varnish, of course, was obvious, but visitors sniffed for the accompanying scent of the salt, and amid those varied craft caught fleeting visions of the sunlit sea, broad inland waters, and up-river shade. One almost expected at times that those resplendent craft would begin to rock on the incoming tide.

Anything and Everything

Here displayed, under a blaze of light that even Olympia has not equaled, broken here and there with the heavier exhibits of marine engine sets, were dumpy dinghies, and graceful canoes, lordly launches with luxurious linoleum cabins, "knock down" boats for amateurs to build, commercial cruisers and shallow water launches, disappearing propellers, and auxiliary engine sets for small boats, anything and everything longshoremen and rivermen could desire.

With the exceptions of aeroplane and car sets, there were engines for almost every conceivable purpose to which the internal combustion engine has been adapted, ranging from 2 to 1000 horse power. Little detachable 2 horse power sets for attaching to a punt or dinghy were staged cheek by jowl with complete ship's engines. Electric generating sets for yachts, boat-houses, garages, or houses, to run on petrol, paraffin, or gas, jostled the smaller gear of the motor boat world—the flags, capstans, brass work, anchors, telephones, propellers, plugs, lathes and tools. It was a veritable hall of delight for everyone interested in the practical life of the sea or the river.

A Patent Plywood

One of the largest and most interesting exhibits was that of the famous Thornycroft firm. A complete 45-ft. motor cruiser of the sea-going type, with 70 h. p. Thornycroft engine was shown. Credited with a speed of 12½ knots, it has a beam of 8 ft. 9 in., a draft of 2 ft. 7½ in., and a tank capacity of 65 gallons. The saloon is roomy and beautifully paneled. A 28 ft. lifeboat to carry 40 persons was also shown on this stand. Vickers Ltd. staged another interesting exhibit in three motor launches built by Saunders—the famous racing yacht builders—and all fitted with Wolsley engines. The 30 ft. boat accommodates 11 persons, and has a 32 h. p. 6-cylinder engine, the 25 ft. with 18 h. p. carries

eight persons, and the 15 ft. with 7 h. p. six persons.

An interesting feature of these boats is the construction of the hull. This is in five pieces of "Consuta," a patent plywood of great strength, the component layers being sewn together after cementing. The plywood is then filled and varnished, giving a clean, smooth surface impervious to water and atmospheric changes. Racing boats and air craft gondolas constructed on this system give immense strength combined with lightness.

"Knockdown" Boats

The "Knock Down" boats of the K. D. Boat & Engine Company of Scarborough attracted considerable attention. The "knock down" system of preparing boats in standard sections to be erected by the purchaser is well known, but the range and quality of this firm's goods were generally admired by exhibition visitors. The makers claim that their smaller boats, at least, can be built up by any amateur in a few hours, and they certainly show considerable economy when compared with the cost of the finished craft. The most luxurious of the launches in the exhibition was the 20-foot Betty, shown by Frank Beves, Ltd., of Portsmouth. It was fitted with a 12-15 horsepower American Kermath engine and a black limousine type cabin. The latter was detachable, fitted with curtained windows, and electric lights, and it copied advanced car body practice down to details. It certainly reminded one more of the road than the water.

The largest motor boat in the hall—the 50-foot day cruiser exhibited by Dixon Brothers & Hutchinson—provides for six-cylinder 60 horsepower engines which, however, were not fitted. The Green Engine Company staged a 50-foot day cruiser installed with their own 100 horsepower six-cylinder engines fitted with self-starter and dynamo lighting. Of a totally different type were the steel ship's boats exhibited by the Seamless Steel Boat Company Ltd. These boats are formed of two side sections riveted together against the stem, keel, and sternpost. A 28-foot motor lifeboat was shown made on this system.

A Torpedoing Motor Boat

Messrs. Short Bros., the seaplane and aircraft firm, staged a 30 ft. motor cruiser, a well-fitted little craft with a 16-20 h. p. engine starting on petrol and running on paraffin. An electric canoe, a yacht tender, and an 11 ft. sailing dinghy formed part of this interesting exhibit. Before concluding this brief survey of the boats proper, the "attraction" of the exhibition ought to be mentioned. This was the C. M. B. 4 which torpedoed battleships of the Bolsheviks in the Baltic.

While lacking the picturesque features of the boats, the engines were full of interest, spiced with no little novelty. The Wolsley marine engines were shown in several types ranging from 7 to 60 h. p., both four and six cylinders. The Austin Motor Company staged a number of generating sets suitable for yachts and houses. Of the larger engines Messrs. Beardmore exhibited a single cylinder unit of their

500 h. p. four-cylinder engine suitable for heavy trawlers, also a 120 h. p. four-cylinder reversible set.

Engines for Barges

Of the smaller engines the Evinrude outboard set was in evidence on several stands. They are made in single or twin cylinder patterns, both reversible. The Knight is another useful outboard set, made in 2½ and 5 h. p. sizes, and being readily detachable can be moved from one boat to another. The new British set of this type—the Watermota—attracted considerable attention. It is made in two sizes, 3-4 h. p. and 2-3 h. p. The latter sells at £40. A unique detachable set for barges, staged by the Evinrude Motor Company, ought not to be omitted. This has a 16-20 h. p. four-cylinder engine, and the propeller is driven through bevel gearing from a vertical shaft within the tiller column, so that when the latter turns, the propeller turns also, facilitating steering. In addition to this, the propeller can be moved when necessary up and down the shaft. The whole set sells at £400. The firm of Jones, Burton & Co. staged a section of the stern of a barge showing the method of installing a 12 h. p. Robey semi-Diesel engine, with Caledonia reversing gear.

A Duplex Propeller

Of the many and varied accessories on exhibition two were outstanding. The Bamford-Duplex propeller is designed to eliminate the light load troubles of motors using paraffin and heavy fuels. It is extremely simple, the working parts consisting of a "spider," four blades, a boss in two pieces, and a locking screw. The angle of the blades can be altered at will, and as the blades work slightly against each other in the neutral position, the engine always has a load. Thus, by the operation of a single lever, and with the engine running at about normal speed, the propellers can be moved to give any speed from full speed ahead through neutral to full speed astern. The advantages of this system will be obvious to all motor boatmen who work in crowded waters or at slow speeds. The McGruer hollow spar was developed during the war in connection with the spars of aeroplanes, and is formed of two or three plywood fashioned into hollow spars either round, oval, pear-shaped, or taper. It has proved both lighter and stronger than bamboo, and as it can be made in almost any shape or size, is adaptable to a variety of uses. Tent poles, in the shape of smart walking sticks weighing only 8 oz. were shown, and hollow skulls of astonishing lightness.

To sum up briefly, the exhibition was unique in the fact that it was the first of its kind held in Britain in which the space was allotted completely to motor boats and marine and stationary engines. The whole exhibition gave evidence of thoroughness, and contained a good proportion of very highly evolved workmanship, with a sufficient sprinkling of novelties to prove that the development of the marine engine and the motor boat is in no danger of stagnation.

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Red Cross Shoe

FARMING AS SOURCE OF TZECH WEALTH

Tzecho-Slovakia Is Said to Possess Developed System of Agriculture and to Hold a Leading Place in Sugar Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The Tzecho-Slovak Republic possesses a highly developed system of agriculture—in which respect it compares most favorably with other European states; and there are special branches of agricultural industry in which Tzecho-Slovakia is preeminent. Thus it occupies the foremost place in the sugar industry. The Hana region of Moravia and the south of Slovakia contains some of the best and most fertile soil in Europe. Agriculture is thus able to satisfy the greater part of home requirements, and in fact many products—such as oats and barley, can be exported. However, it must not be forgotten that during the five years of war, agriculture necessarily passed through a critical period, and the total result of recent harvests may not, therefore, compare favorably with those of pre-war seasons.

In the Bohemian crownlands (Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia) the total area producing wheat in 1914 was 362,382 hectares, and the total yield 6,406,690 metric quintals; rye, 810,634 hectares with a yield of 13,089,424 quintals. The average yield per hectare in 1914 was 17.7 quintals wheat and 16.1 quintals rye. In 1919 10.7 quintals wheat, and 10.4 quintals rye. In 1919 the total area producing wheat was 360,450 hectares, rye 738,065 hectares, producing barley 463,709 hectares, and the average yield of all kinds of grain was 12.5 quintals per hectare.

Sugar Output

Sugar, beet, of which 97 per cent of the cultivation in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire was confined to territory at present forming part of Tzecho-Slovakia, is a very important Tzecho-Slovak agricultural product, and the sugar industry is the most important food industry of the new state, both as regards output and export. The largest sugar-producing country in the world is Germany; Tzecho-Slovakia comes next (the amount produced by Russia is possibly greater, but cannot now be ascertained) with the annual production of about 12,000,000 metric quintals.

The Tzecho-Slovak sugar factories produced in the period 1913-14, 12,151,048 quintals, sugar from 77,929,000 quintals beets, and of this amount 5,636,000 quintals were exported. The total area producing sugar beet this year was 247,356 hectares. At present, although the production has fallen about 60 per cent as compared with 1914, Tzecho-Slovakia is still the only country in Europe which is able to supply other countries with any considerable quantity of its sugar surplus.

Out of 163 starch manufacturers which were in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, 159 are in Tzecho-Slovakia. This industry produces annually about 216,000 quintals starch and 58,000 quintals dextrin, of which quantity two-thirds of starch and one-third of dextrin are exported.

In 1910, the lands now comprising Tzecho-Slovakia possessed 4,500,000 head of cattle (England at the same time 12,000,000) and 747,000 horses (England 3,200,000), but the war greatly reduced the amount of live stock. As to the statistics of 1918, the number of cattle dropped by 37.55 per cent, horses by 30.25, and pigs by 56.50 per cent, as compared with the figures of 1910.

In 1910, there were 49.8 head of horned cattle per 1 kilometer of productive area (in England 45, in France 31), 9 horses (England 8, France 7), goats 855 (France 3), sheep 57 (France 30, England 120), pigs 29.5 (France 15, England 14).

Dairy Farming

Important branches of Tzecho-Slovak agriculture are also represented by dairy farming and fruit and vegetable growing. Both fruit and vegetables are exported especially to Austria (Vienna) and Germany. Tzecho-Slovakia produces large quantities of butter in its industrial and cooperative dairies. These dairies, which are to be found throughout the country (every village in the fertile district has its own dairy), collect the milk from the farms, separate the cream with centrifugal apparatus, insure its proper maturing in special rooms, and thus secure butter of excellent quality. In Tzecho-Slovakia, as elsewhere, there has naturally been a decrease in this production since 1914.

The absence of the farmers from their fields for over four years has made itself felt, and the women, children and old men have only incompletely replaced the mobilized men. The requisition of the cattle, as well as the lack of artificial fertilizers and the labor shortage have had an adverse influence on production, which decreased considerably just at the time when need was becoming greater. Hence the necessity for recourse to imported provisions of a kind which Tzecho-Slovakia had hitherto produced for herself. At present, all efforts must be concentrated on the task of regaining and, if possible, raising the pre-war level of production in agriculture, the production today being inadequate for home requirements. Although the insufficiently tilled and manured fields will require a more or less lengthy period in which to recuperate, it is essential that the effort should eventually restore Tzecho-Slovak agriculture to its former prosperity.

Need to Organize

The means employed to gain this end, must not, however, be left to chance. Private initiative must be guided and advised. A program must be drawn up. The situation must first be impartially and thoroughly ex-

amined with a view to detecting the faults in the present system and must, as much as possible, take advantage of the results of systematic research. The country must be organized to achieve surplus production. Only thus can Tzecho-Slovakia export its produce and become rich. Individual progress must be supplemented and increased by a system of collective instruction of which advantage will be taken. It is well to increase the area of land under cultivation, but it is more important to choose for each field the crop best suited for it, to prepare the soil by methodical tillage, and improve it by suitable fertilizers. This policy will achieve a greater yield with less trouble and often less expense.

The improvement of products by a strict selection of seeds and stock is to be attained according to a program supervised and promoted by the state.

Place in World Market

Live-stock societies, dairy societies, cooperative associations for the purchase of fertilizers, machinery tractors and agricultural schools are to be encouraged and subsidized more liberally than in the past. Agricultural education must also be improved. The curriculum of rural primary schools must be arranged with a view to its own people being retained on the land and to developing in them a natural bent which in many cases only requires encouragement to become a vocation. Tzecho-Slovakia, by following this plan, will regain its creditable pre-war position in the world market.

The forest wealth in Tzecho-Slovakia is enormous and the state possesses 4,014,893 hectares of forest, 3,090,686 hectares being covered with pine. An annual output of about 15,452,930 cubic meters of pine and fir, the most valuable timber for industrial purposes, may be reckoned upon. Tzecho-Slovakia contains 4420 saw mills, and if all the timber is prepared at home and exported in a partially or completely manufactured state, it will produce considerable revenues. Tzecho-Slovak forestry can thus be made a source of wealth to the republic.

LABOR LEADER AND ANGLICAN CHURCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—An extraordinary development, which has been viewed with surprise by conservatives—industrial, economic and religious—has been the invitation to Frank Anstey to lecture in the Chapter House, Melbourne. The selection of a radical Labor leader as a speaker in a stronghold of the Anglican Church marks a new stage in the relations of that church and Labor.

Mr. Anstey, who is a member of the House of Representatives, is one of the most thoughtful, while at the same time most picturesque and fearless Labor officials. Moreover he has a very keen sense of humor.

He declared that the church had closed its doors in the old days of Kanaka slavery against a clergyman who opposed the condition, and now that the working class party had arisen the church turned round and called the worker irreligious. Continuing, Mr. Anstey said:

"The masses have cried out for help in the darkness and there has been one to give it to them. Their only salvation, then and now, is in themselves and their own class. He who calls upon the masses to tolerate the abhorrent conditions under which they are suffering in the hope that they will get something better hereafter is simply an upholder of those conditions."

"Every day the balloon is rising higher and higher, higher prices are followed by higher wages, and higher wages by higher prices. This cannot go on indefinitely. The world is heading for social chaos and it cannot avoid it. The majority of working men are neither Bolshevik nor extremists. They do not know the fundamentals of a Soviet Government, but they are determined that their standard of life will not be reduced."

That Mr. Anstey represented the feeling of a large section of intelligent Labor men was shown in a remark made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a speaker who would commonly be classed as extremist. "Revolution is coming," he said, "and I am sorry for it, but I see no other way. The one thing which the Labor Party lacks at present is the vision of the spiritual. It must be the spiritual side of its efforts."

SWEDEN MAY JOIN RESEARCH COUNCIL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The International Research Council has invited the Academy of Natural Science to enter into this association for scientific purposes on behalf of Sweden. The by-laws imply that the association intends to include most countries which have been at war with the Central Powers of Europe and also those countries which remained neutral. The Academy of Natural Science, which is a member of the International Academic Association, an association of learned societies which was founded in the year 1899, has decided to join the new association, hoping thereby, in league with other countries, to assist, little by little, in making scientific cooperation again wholly international. The International Research Council is an association and not a learned society. Membership in it involves a certain financial outlay which will probably increase as time goes on. The academy has petitioned the government for authority to permit it to join the association as representing Sweden.

COOPERATION GAINS GROUND IN EUROPE

Evidence Accumulating From Different Countries of the Increasing Cooperative Activity Going on in Various Parts

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MANCHESTER, England.—The hope of Prof. Charles Gide of the University of Paris, that "if this war has been the deluge, may the cooperative movement be the ark. May it reconcile Shem, Ham and Japheth—all the nations of the world, and all races, whether they be white, yellow or black, in the united task of preparing for humanity a future that will be better than the past," would seem to be rapidly nearing its fulfillment; to judge, at least, from the evidence which is accumulating at the headquarters of the British Cooperative Movement, here in Manchester, of the growing cooperative activity going on in the various parts of the world.

The Cooperative Union of Amiens during the six months ending September 30, 1919, sold goods to the value of 7,487,711 francs, which is an increase of 4,000,000 francs over the six months ending in March, while the figures for the last three months of the year show the average sales for the year to be 20,000,000 francs.

Estonia Active

The Cooperative Union of Amiens, of Hungary, the "Hangya" or the "Ant," which was established in 1890, with its headquarters in Budapest, is both a wholesale society and a union of distributive societies, and it started business with a share capital of 50,000 crowns. Today its share capital and reserve fund amount to 20,000,000 crowns. The first year of the "Hangya" existence saw the foundation of 30 retail cooperative societies, a number which has steadily increased to 2000, the increase during the war period being from 1276 to 2400. The turnover of the wholesale in 1902 was 2,000,000 crowns, in 1918 it was 120,000,000. In 1906 the "Hangya" launched out into productive work, brushes, matches, soap, chemicals and sweetmeats being among the manufactures, and in 1918 goods to the value of 20,000,000 crowns were produced.

From Estonia comes Mr. Nansing and Mr. Nichtig, representatives of the Estonian Cooperative Wholesale Society (Pesti Tarvitajateühendus Keskkühus), to study British cooperative customs and business, and to place orders for goods which their country is in need of. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who snatched a few minutes' conversation with them as they boarded a motor car which was to take them to the various productive works in the Manchester district, learned that the Estonian Cooperative Wholesale Society is a federation of 210 productive societies, which last year did a turnover of 50,000,000 Finnish marks.

Movement Spreads Quickly

The total individual membership is about 60,000, each member representing a family. The movement, which is rapidly spreading, is based on the Rochdale system, and is recognized by the Estonian Government as an important factor in the life of the people. It is the wish of Mr. Nansing and his colleague that the cooperative move-

ment of Britain will be able to supply them with all their country needs, as they, like their Georgian brothers, are greatly desirous of preventing the exploitation of their fellow-countrymen by private capitalism.

Another recent visitor to Manchester is Dr. Ludvig Peric, a business representative of the Jugo-Slavian Government, who called at the Cooperative Wholesale Society for the purpose of arranging an exchange of goods between the cooperative movements of Jugo-Slavia and Britain. His country is suffering from a shortage of clothing, boots, and food which he believes the Cooperative Wholesale Society can supply, and in exchange for which the Jugo-Slavs can send wheat, timber, pork, beef, sheep, tomatoes, and prunes.

Membership Increases

The cooperative movement in Denmark has shared in the world-wide advancement of cooperation which has taken place. This has not shown itself so much in the trade figures as in the increase of membership from 219,429 to 250,224. The total sales of the Cooperative Wholesale Society rose from 69,888,824 kroner in 1914, to 84,519,390 kroner in 1916, and fell to 74,043,050 in 1918. The setback, which is owing to the abnormal condition of 1917-18, is looked upon as a purely temporary one, for right from its foundation in 1896 until 1917 the record of the Danish Cooperative Wholesale Society was one of uninterrupted progress.

The year 1919 has been a year of progress for the cooperative movements of Norway and Sweden. Norway had 60 more societies at the end of 1919 than she had in 1918, the Norwegian Cooperative Union now comprising 294 societies with a collective membership of nearly 80,000. The wholesale turnover of the union for 1919 was more than double that of 1918. The Swedish Cooperative Union, judging from its wholesale trade in 1919, is also in a very healthy and thriving condition, for its turnover shows the remarkable increase of nearly 150 per cent on that of the previous year. In 1919 the turnover was 27,989,733 kroner (£1,344,985); in 1918 it was 69,149,626 kroner (£3,841,646).

Constantinople Has Society

The high cost of living in Constantinople has caused the members of the Italian colony there to establish a cooperative society. The society was founded immediately after the armistice, and has been named after Luigi Luzzatti. Starting with a capital equivalent to close on £19,000 these Italian cooperators acquired premises in the Grande rue de Pera, where they cater for the general public. The venture has been a complete success, as the steadily increasing trade figures prove.

The business report of the French Cooperative Wholesale Society (Maison de Gros) for the year 1918-19, is a record of a very successful year. The affiliated societies have increased from 670 to 1088, while the turnover has risen from 41,270,668 francs (£1,650,826) to 78,613,184 (£3,144,527), showing an increase in the twelve months of 418 societies and 37,342,516 francs (£1,493,701). The directors anticipate that for the current year the sales will reach 120,000,000 francs.

The Hamburg "Produktion" Society has also had a good year. Its shop sales having increased from 32,049,118 marks (£1,602,455) to 89,832,292 marks (£4,492,614). The combined retail, wholesale, and productive operations of the society show a turnover of 122,000,000 marks.

GLASGOW GAINS BY TRAMWAY SERVICE

Besides Wiping Out Capital Expenditures, £1,000,000 Has Been Contributed to Funds

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

GLASGOW, Scotland.—A lecture was delivered recently on "Tramway Problems" by James Dalrymple, general manager of the tramways department of the Glasgow Corporation. Mr. Dalrymple, in the course of his lecture, said that steady, continuous progress had gone on ever since the corporation of Glasgow had taken over the tramway system. To begin with, the weekly revenue was £23500; in 1914 it had risen to £22,000 and at the present time the average was about £33,000. During the first 12 months' working, 60,000,000 passengers were carried; and for the current year, which ends on May 31 next, the number was likely to exceed 500,000,000.

"No tramway undertaking of a similar size anywhere could touch these figures," Mr. Dalrymple said, "and this result had been achieved chiefly by giving a regular and frequent service of cars, which were made as clean and attractive as possible, at the lowest possible fares." Another very important feature of the Glasgow service, which had assisted in the success of the undertaking, had been the arrangement of the routes, under which nearly all the cars passed through the center of the city.

Citizens Should Be Grateful

The capital expenditure of the system had been, roughly, £4,000,000, and that sum had been entirely wiped out from revenue. The department had therefore no interest to pay, and no sinking fund to meet. The undertaking was free of debt, and stood as an unburdened property of the citizens. Up to date the department had contributed as free revenue to the "common good" the sum of £1,000,000, a matter for which the citizens of Glasgow should be profoundly grateful.

Referring to the present time, the general manager said he took it for granted that it was the opinion of the citizens of Glasgow that the tramways should be self-supporting. For the current year, every month showed a large deficit; and up to the end of January, the total deficiency for the eight months from June 1 last amounted to practically £50,000. This result had been brought about notwithstanding the fact that the traffic revenue had been the largest on record.

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AS G. B. SHAW SEES THE LONDON DOCK SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—George Bernard Shaw spoke interestingly on the subject of the Port of London at a meeting of the Fabian Society in Essex Hall recently. The playwright had listened to the reading of a paper by Miss Susan Lawrence, of the L. C. C., on the nationalization of ports and docks, and he joined in the discussions. He considered, he said, that the whole dock system was a superstition from beginning to end. London had its immense range of docks, but those docks were in the nature of a military organization that belonged to a state of things which had existed 150 years ago. In those days there was piracy on the Thames and, because of hands of river thieves, vessels could not be moored in the stream. Had they been left in the tide they would probably have lost all their cargoes. Docks were built in the first instance purely as fortresses or refuges.

PITTSBURGH CARMEN DEFER STRIKE ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Pittsburgh street car men have postponed action on a proposed 30-days strike pending efforts of city officials, receivers for the Pittsburgh Railway Company and officials of the carmen's union to reach an agreement on the carmen's demands for a new wage scale, calling for an increase of approximately 75 per cent.

The men, who were granted a voluntary increase of 10 per cent recently, bringing the maximum wage to 60 cents an hour, asked a maximum of 91 cents. An effort to compromise at 70 cents an hour, with an eight-hour day, is being made. The strike originally was set for May 1, when the present agreement expires.

CONSUL'S JAPANESE LANDLORD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PEKING, China.—A curious situation has arisen in Tientsin. The American Consulate has always been located in rented buildings and recent events have made the Consulate the tenant of a Japanese landlord. The building in which the Consulate is located was formerly the property of an American, L. O. McGowan, who sold his interest in it to the Japanese firm of Hoshino & Co. By a strange coincidence the only American newspaper in the northern part of China, The North China Star, is located in the same building and now has the same new landlord. This is only one instance of the position in which the American Government is placed by its failure to secure permanent quarters wherever there is an American Embassy, Legation or Consulate.

KANSAS HISTORICAL PAGEANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.—The early struggle in Kansas to determine whether or not the State would be free will be depicted in an historical pageant to be staged at the University of Kansas at the annual May fête to be given May 15. The pageant is being written by Prof. C. F. Skilton of the university.

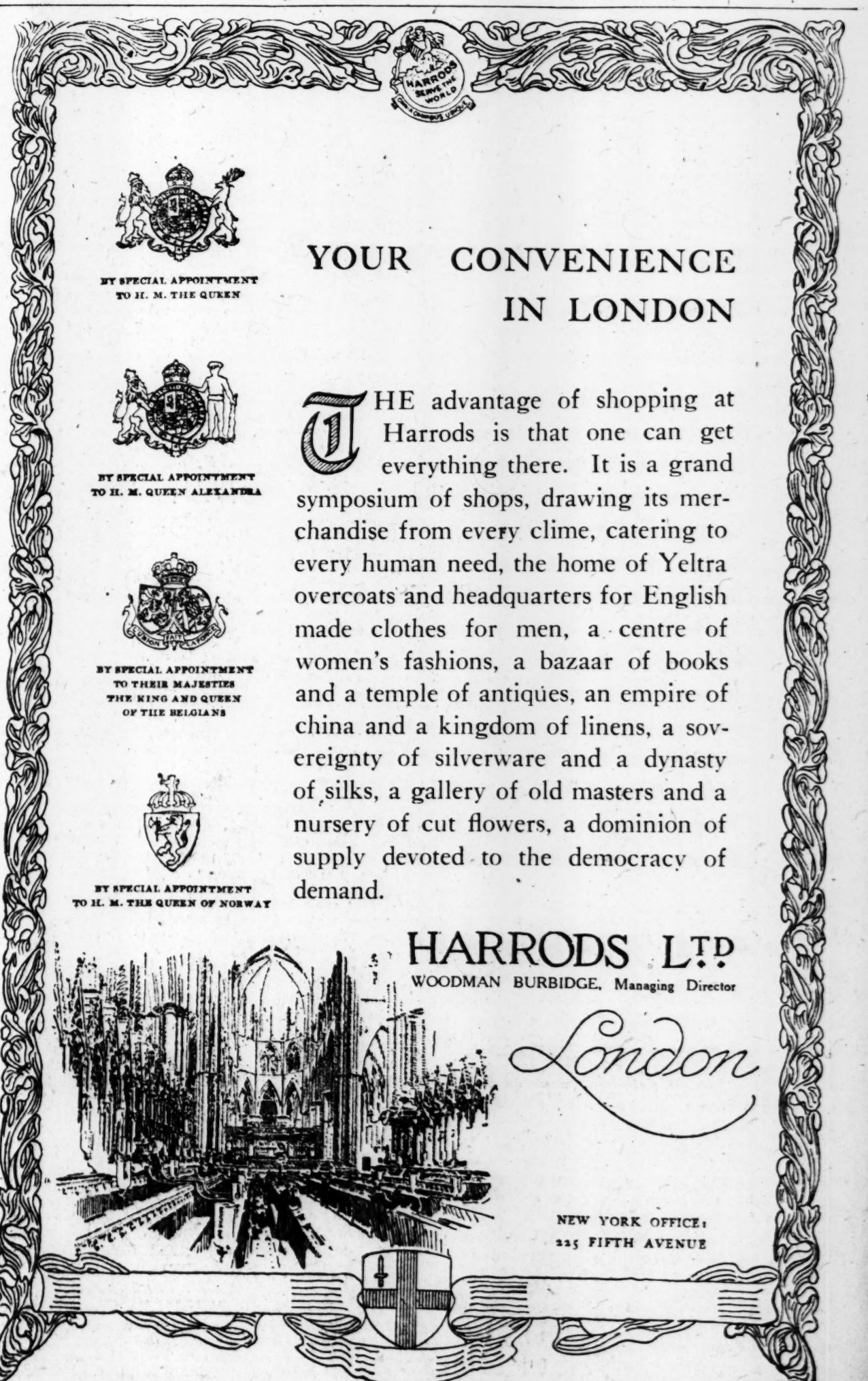


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HEARING ON RESERVATION TO FULL COURT CONCLUDES

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Justice Pierce of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday, after hearing arguments, entered the order of reservation in the case of Eustace et al. vs. Dickey et al. Arguments as to the form of reservation to the full court were heard as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
Suffolk, ss. In Equity
EUSTACE ET AL. V. DICKEY ET AL.
BEFORE MR. JUSTICE PIERCE
Boston, April 28, 1920.

MR. BATES: In the matter of the case of Eustace v. Dickey which your Honor said you would reserve for the decision of the full court, the reservation which we have drafted reads as follows:

"This case came on to be further heard before me at this sitting upon the master's report and upon the defendant's exceptions thereto, and thereupon, at the request of the parties, I reserve the cause upon the pleadings, the master's report and the exceptions thereto, and upon the motion of the defendants Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon and Knott that the Court direct the Master to hear all of the evidence relating to the Dittmore case as raised by the pleadings in this case and in the case of Dittmore v. Dickey et al. pending in this Court No. 30,788, the interlocutory decree denying said motion and the appeal therefrom, for the consideration of the Full Court."

There was a motion made to that effect before Mr. Justice Crosby and a long hearing was given. Justice Crosby overruled the motion, an appeal was duly taken and we think in order that the whole matter may be presented to the Court in all its phases that it should be included in the reservation. I understand that other attorneys, or at least the attorneys representing the plaintiffs, do not wish that included. In addition to that, I understand that the attorneys representing Mrs. Hullin desire that there be inserted words at the proper place "and upon appeal and exceptions of Eustace v. Dickey." In other words her motion to intervene. I understand, was overruled and an appeal was taken therefrom and exceptions. As to that we do not care to be heard, although we understand other attorneys do.

MR. THOMPSON: If your Honor please, Mr. Dittmore, of course, decidedly objects to it. I haven't had opportunity to see it. I asked for a copy a moment ago but never was furnished one. Your Honor is not going to reserve an act of discretion by Judge Crosby, which would mean sending back and reopening the whole matter before the Master and the giving of further testimony. It was purely a matter of discretion, not subject to any form of appeal and certainly would not be treated by a Judge as a matter fit to be reserved for the Full Bench in the exercise of his discretion. But in any event I do not see how your Honor can reserve a decision of Judge Crosby as to the Hullin petition. We strongly object to it. It has no place in this reservation whatever. It was the act of another Judge still, and cannot be included in this matter. It was also an act in his discretion, denying a petition to intervene. It is well settled that these matters are matters that are discretionary, whether to allow an intervenor to come in and on what terms, and I do not see how Judge DeCourcy could have reserved it had he been asked to do so. I still less see how your Honor can reserve an act of his. It seems to me if there could be a reservation of either one of these matters the first application ought to be made to Judge Crosby and the second to Judge DeCourcy and neither to your Honor. We decidedly object to the application to send back this case to hear more evidence in the Dittmore case. I don't know how your Honor could reserve it. I don't see what would be reserved in such a matter. Are you going to take all the arguments made before Judge DeCourcy and reserve those? The affidavits filed in that matter also and reserve those? I object to it. It seems to me it would not be of the slightest benefit and certainly ought not to be granted. There is a form which has been prepared with which I wholly concur. I think your Honor has a copy of it. Mr. Withington showed it to me.

THE COURT: I approved of that form.

MR. NASH: I would like to be heard with regard to including in the reservation the appeal and exceptions of Mrs. Hullin. Will your Honor take it up now?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. NASH: Mrs. Hullin moved to intervene in the case of Eustace v. Dickey after the Master's report became public, as she was a First Member, and being a representative of a body of First Members some forty or fifty in number still living. The reason that the motion to intervene was presented so late was that not until the Master's report had become known was it apparent that any contention was made by anybody with regard to the First Members. The Master in his report stated in stating the history of the Church Manual that the First Members from the beginning throughout a period of years were the only voting members and that they discharged a very important function together with the Board of Directors. Then he recites certain votes by which he stated they had attempted to part with their authority and he indicates a doubt whether such attempt was perfected. In a later part of his report he stated that they had lost their rights by acquiescence. In that case, accordingly, behind the backs of the First Members, they having had no right to appear and be heard in a body, questions are raised upon which the Full Court may pass which may, in certain aspects of the case be of the

greatest importance, that is, whether or not the First Members have any rights left as distinct from the other ordinary members of the Church, or whether all of their rights have passed to the Board of Directors. That question ought not to be foreclosed by a decision of the Court without the members—the First Members having a right to be heard. For that reason they moved to intervene and they contended before Judge DeCourcy that their application was not addressed to his discretion but was a matter of right, and that is the question which it seems to us at some time they feel they should bring to the attention of the Full Court.

Furthermore, the question is not being agitated in the bill in equity which the Directors have brought against the trustees. The trustees have answered setting up that the Directors have not the disposition of the funds payable by the Trustees to the Church under the directions of the Manual, because the Trust Deed provides that the Directors together with the First Members shall have the disposition of them. They are allegation of importance in the case of the trustees, with regard to the First Members. At some time the Court will be called upon to decide, and decide, definitely, whether the First Members still exist, or whether, in the language of Mr. Krauthoff, they are a mere ghost. It seems to me most fitting to bring up that question, so that then all these questions in the Eustace v. Dickey case, including the Master's report which deals specifically on many pages with the First Members, is reserved and reported it can all come before the Full Court. It would be extremely unfortunate to have the Master's report go up upon a reservation leaving open our appeal and exceptions in which we contend that as a matter of right our application should first be passed upon. The exceptions raise the same point as the appeal but are made in that form also simply to bring in the affidavits which were filed. The bill of exceptions simply stated that the motion was made and heard upon affidavits which your Honor filed and which makes the affidavits a part of the exceptions.

MR. WITHINGTON: If your Honor please, this contention by Mr. Nash as to the capacity in which Mrs. Hullin claims certain rights is a contention which was not the original contention of Mrs. Hullin. It was no where alleged in her original petition for intervention that she claimed any rights as a First Member, or that she was bringing the bill in behalf of the First Members. The original petition specifically stated that she was bringing the bill in behalf of the members of The Mother Church for Christian Scientists generally. That petition was slightly altered by another and more general allegation at the time the matter was taken up for hearing, when it was argued before Judge DeCourcy. It was argued just as the matter was argued by the Attorney General before your Honor, as to the question of newly discovered evidence. Now Mr. Nash has already filed a bill of exceptions in regard to the Hullin petition. If there is to be made a contention as he suggests, an important contention which he thinks is a part of Eustace v. Dickey, that matter should be presented in no other way than by a bill of exceptions which plainly must go to Mr. Justice DeCourcy. As Mr. Thompson has pointed out, I cannot see the propriety in reserving first a decision as matter of discretion by Mr. Justice Crosby, and secondly a matter of the Hullin petition determined as a matter of discretion and argued as to matters of newly discovered evidence before Mr. Justice DeCourcy, as a part of proceedings which purely and simply, as your Honor pointed out in the proceedings in which the Attorney General tried to intervene, as to the propriety of the dismissal of Mr. Rowlands. Now if that question is ultimately decided in favor of Mr. Rowlands on any one of a number of grounds found by Judge Dodge in his report, the question of First Members could not enter into it in the slightest, even though Mr. Nash, as he has set forth he does claim, the petition is one for the rights of First Members. It seems to me we are trying to argue and do the very things we have been fighting against all through this Eustace case, and that is, to prevent its being encumbered by side issues. In order to present to the Supreme Court the sole issue involved there—the issue of the right of one Board to discharge a member of another Board, and unless we can by one reservation do that it is going to prevent the due, orderly consideration of the issues presented in that suit by Judge Dodge's report.

MR. THOMPSON: Just one correction. Mr. Nash said Mrs. Hullin's intervention was as a First Member. In her motion she described herself as a member. She distinctly stated that that was her capacity, that it was in that capacity and not as a First Member that she desired to intervene. Then they filed an amendment to their petition and I called attention to the allegation in the motion and asked if it was to be regarded as controlling the proceedings that she sought to intervene as a member. Mr. Choate stated in open court that it was to be so regarded and the Court stated he so regarded it. That she attempted to intervene as a First Member is utterly erroneous and as is stated, the Master finds and states in his report they tried as far as they could to wipe themselves out but whether they succeeded in doing it or not he did not pass upon. He said they appeared to eliminate themselves, but that he did not attempt to decide as to the relative powers of the two Boards, if so I might call them—First Members and Directors. Mr. Nash is wrong on two of his premises, on which he bases his argument. I can only repeat I think to encumber our case with this

collateral matter, counter affidavits before other Judges, would be to do what the other side and various persons apparently interested in this case have been trying to do from the start, to confuse it, clutter it, and blur the simple issues which are now fortunately nearer to a decision, or nearly ready for decision.

MR. NASH: If the Court please, Mr. Thompson forgets to state that the intervening petition both as originally filed and as amended, sets forth at length Mrs. Hullin's position as a First Member and that both the brief and the argument which were made before Mr. Justice DeCourcy relied strongly upon her position as a member of that class.

MR. THOMPSON: I can only say that statement is without foundation in fact except the first part which led me to make my comment in order to get Mr. Choate to make his explicit statement as to whether he relied upon her as a First Member or not.

MR. DAWSON: If I may be heard in support of Mrs. Hullin's position, one or two things have occurred to me that Mr. Nash has not mentioned. In the first place as regarding whether or not Mrs. Hullin attempted to intervene as a First Member and is represented as a First Member. Very obviously that is a matter the Court will have no difficulty about deciding, for our approval is before the Court and it will not rest merely on statements of counsel. In the second place, if I am not mistaken, your Honor, there is involved in the Eustace case in addition to the main issue as to whether or not Mr. Rowlands has been removed properly, the issue as to whether the Board of Directors have the power to remove at all. That involves a construction of this Deed of Trust, a construction which has directly to do with the question as to whether power is reserved to the First Members together with the Board of Directors or whether the change attempted to be made in the Manual which transferred that power entirely to the Board of Directors, is a good change or not. The next question before the Court, as I recall it, is a general prayer for instructions of the Court concerning the duties of the Trustees under the Deed of Trust with special reference to what, if any, as to the capacity in which Mrs. Hullin claims certain rights is a contention which was not the original contention of Mrs. Hullin. It was no where alleged in her original petition for intervention that she claimed any rights as a First Member, or that she was bringing the bill in behalf of the First Members. The original petition specifically stated that she was bringing the bill in behalf of the members of The Mother Church for Christian Scientists generally. That petition was slightly altered by another and more general allegation at the time the matter was taken up for hearing, when it was argued before Judge DeCourcy. It was argued just as the matter was argued by the Attorney General before your Honor, as to the question of newly discovered evidence. Now Mr. Nash has already filed a bill of exceptions in regard to the Hullin petition. If there is to be made a contention as he suggests, an important contention which he thinks is a part of Eustace v. Dickey, that matter should be presented in no other way than by a bill of exceptions which plainly must go to Mr. Justice DeCourcy. As Mr. Thompson has pointed out, I cannot see the propriety in reserving first a decision as matter of discretion by Mr. Justice Crosby, and secondly a matter of the Hullin petition determined as a matter of discretion and argued as to matters of newly discovered evidence before Mr. Justice DeCourcy, as a part of proceedings which purely and simply, as your Honor pointed out in the proceedings in which the Attorney General tried to intervene, as to the propriety of the dismissal of Mr. Rowlands. Now if that question is ultimately decided in favor of Mr. Rowlands on any one of a number of grounds found by Judge Dodge in his report, the question of First Members could not enter into it in the slightest, even though Mr. Nash, as he has set forth he does claim, the petition is one for the rights of First Members. It seems to me we are trying to argue and do the very things we have been fighting against all through this Eustace case, and that is, to prevent its being encumbered by side issues. In order to present to the Supreme Court the sole issue involved there—the issue of the right of one Board to discharge a member of another Board, and unless we can by one reservation do that it is going to prevent the due, orderly consideration of the issues presented in that suit by Judge Dodge's report.

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proposing intervenor, should waive all rights in the matter other than to become a party to the proceedings as they now are, you might be permitted properly to attend and participate in the deliberations before the Full Court. But if it involves any possible re-hearing it would be futile to send the question up to the Full Court. It is like sending up an appeal while there is pending a bill of exceptions. This is the most important question of all.

MR. DAWSON: May I ask, for the following considerations are, worth being taken into your consideration in connection with it. Our new evidence is so explicitly set forth in the affidavits, if the Court should be of the opinion that this new evidence was of prime importance to the Court in determining this very matter, would not the Court itself prefer then to send the case back to have that particular portion of the evidence taken and reported to the Court? That is the way in which the matter impresses us. We think it is of very great importance in determining the very issues to which your Honor has already referred. We think the Court will believe so and on that account we would not like to make that waiver to withdraw. If should be found that the grounds of our appeal do admit us upon the terms and conditions—I haven't consulted with my associate counsel in Boston, but I think I am safe in saying on behalf of counsel, that we would accept the suggestion of the Court at that time.

THE COURT: May I interject another difficulty about the reservation—I say it with some hesitation. There is both a bill of exceptions, or will be when they are allowed, and an appeal. It is elementary law in this Commonwealth, as you doubtless know, that a bill of exceptions and an appeal may not go up at the same time.

MR. DAWSON: I did not know that, Sir.

THE COURT: We hope to have some legislation next year to correct that difficulty, but that is the present situation, so that if the case was reported on the bill of exceptions and it went up and the exceptions were sustained, it would follow therefore that you could go up again at once on the appeal, but there is no possibility of joining the two.

MR. DAWSON: May I not ask this: It is obvious is it not that the hearing on our bill of exceptions or appeal would be entirely futile if in the meantime this case had been decided by the court. On that account, is it not clear that our bill of exceptions, our appeal, should be heard before the case is so reserved. We were anxious to expedite matters by having it heard.

THE COURT: If I may think out loud, I think in the way the case was presented to Judge DeCourcy, as I have heard it here, not from anything he said to me, I should have felt compelled to make the same ruling. I should have felt it was too late for intervention, if there were no other reason—and that is the only reason that occurs to me at the moment, because I feel the importance of the question. But I might well have said, if counsel had then said, and if the proposed intervenor had said, "We propose to stand merely as a party plaintiff, (or defendant as the case may be) accepting the situation as it is, and the master's report as it is, desiring only an opportunity to argue the question before the Full Court." I might have said I would permit intervention on that ground.

MR. DAWSON: Originally my own view of the matter was, that we would have been glad to have taken that position had not this evidence come to our attention at that time. The evidence was so important as to the organization of this Church and the appointment of this Board of Directors that we did not feel free to do it. I might say we fully appreciate the peril and so do and the Court might take the position that we ought not to be permitted to go ahead, at that time, because we accepted this case in the state in which it was at the time of our motion to intervene. We feel that if your Honor has considered the master's report and taken the actual evidence that could be introduced you would be impressed with its necessity yourself, and you would feel that a commission should issue for its being taken.

THE COURT: Let me interrupt again. One thing is certain there is no pending a bill of exceptions, and with equal certainty I cannot allow—report or reserve with any propriety a bill of exceptions which my associates will disallow as not conforming to the rule.

MR. THOMPSON: May I make one further suggestion that may, as somebody says here, clarify the situation. As a matter of fact both the existence and importance of this evidence were denied by counter affidavits of great strength. It may well be that Judge Dodge's decision was partly on the fact that he didn't believe the evidence existed, and if it did it didn't have any such weight.

THE COURT: Thinking again out loud—if counsel should say they waive their exceptions and desire to join for the sake of the appeal before the Full Court and participate in the argument before the Full Court, will I reserve the question.

MR. NASH: May I suggest, if your Honor please, we would prefer to waive the appeal and go up on the exceptions, because the exceptions bring in the affidavits, or counter affidavits.

THE COURT: However that may be, I don't anything I have anything to do with.

MR. NASH: I was about to say, your Honor might let this application for reservation to the Full Court stand for a day or two until we have opportunity to have Judge DeCourcy pass upon the bill of exceptions, if there is no objection to their form by

any of the parties, and I have heard none yet. We preferred to go up on exceptions because they take the affidavits with it.

MR. THOMPSON: I object strongly to anything may delay our case further.

THE COURT: I cannot disagree with you for the moment though I may do it later.

MR. THOMPSON: The apprehension expressed by counsel is without foundation. We would like to have him come in, we have always said we should, taking the case as it stood, and not trying to reopen on the facts. That is the whole controversy. We have no objection to his coming in now as amicus curiae, or anything of that kind.

THE COURT: Unless all of the First Members, forty or fifty in number shall be allowed to intervene and become parties, they are not jointly interested in this matter and how can they be bound in any way by your client.

MR. DAWSON: We think they are. They are the voting members of the organization.

THE COURT: It may be in the nature of a quasi corporation.

MR. DAWSON: If one member appears in a representative capacity, and there is no meeting of the First Members which indicates they are not willing—

THE COURT: I just read the petition for intervention, at least I read the first page of it. It is not a petition by a First Member who pretends to act in behalf of herself and all the other First Members. She asks as, "a member." If it turned out that she was also a First Member, it wouldn't make the petition a petition to join other First Members who may see fit to come in, and so make the decree operative upon them as a class, would it?

MR. DAWSON: We thought it would.

THE COURT: Without being named in the bill at all?

MR. DAWSON: The entire petition, we thought, made it very clear.

THE COURT: That couldn't be so. I didn't think in a bill in equity anybody was bound who wasn't named either as a party plaintiff or defendant, except as they might be privy.

MR. DAWSON: We thought in her representative capacity—

THE COURT: I don't think you would accomplish anything, except in the way I suggested by your, being permitted to advocate the rights of the First Members, by reason of the fact that one of the First Members was permitted to intervene for the purpose of prosecuting the appeal, and then the appeal not their own.

MR. WITHINGTON: It is so alleged in the petition, it says they would not be bound.

THE COURT: I am trying to make it so they might be. I am making a suggestion apparently, right along the line you are thinking, that unless they are in the nature of a corporate body and unless they are made parties they could not be bound.

MR. WITHINGTON: That is just the reason we have never objected to the Attorney General coming in, but these attempts to come in by tid bits and argue the Eustace case is just the sort of a thing we are trying to prevent.

MR. KRAUTHOFF: On the hearing of the Hullin petition Mr. Justice DeCourcy permitted me to file a formal objection as a member of the Mother Church to the intervention of Mrs. Hullin. If there is to be any reservation at your Honor's hands I assume that objection would go along with it.

THE COURT: It was, I take it, on the ground that by reason of the acts of the Board of Directors, or Mr. Eddy, or of the First Members themselves that the quasi official position which they held had ceased to exist.

MR. KRAUTHOFF: As members we are entitled to be heard on that. We would be transferred from one sovereignty to another, and we thought we had something to say about it. I suppose if there is anything reserved at your Honor's hands, that objection would be reserved also.

THE COURT: All I intended to do if I allowed them to come in would be, because they were interested in the Church as members, or because they were First Members of the Church they might then by force of the fact that they were named as parties appellant under the reservation, argue the questions which were presented in this appeal. They could come in more or less as amicus curiae—with greater powers than amicus curiae because they were named in the petition itself.

MR. KRAUTHOFF: If there is to be a reservation of any objections—the same question brought up in the suit we brought—we would for sociability's sake, if for no other reason, like to go along in that capacity with the objection. In the case of Eustace v. Dickey we have taken the precaution of denying our right to file exceptions and recommit. From my acquaintance with Massachusetts practice, and since Mr. Whipple was on yesterday being educated at such a rate, I feel more free in confessing my own limitations in that particular. As I understand it, our appeal takes care of itself.

THE COURT: It does. The only point is this, as far as it may go in this particular case, I suppose you know as well as I do about it, if I do not reserve or report this question it will be my duty to pass upon the exceptions to the master's report and from decision as I make an appeal may be taken. To avoid that I am asked to reserve it without any decision whatever, leaving it to the Full Court to pass upon such matters. Now I shall not report any appeal (unless I change my mind) which I shall not have occasion to pass upon in the way in which an appeal might be taken from my decision.

MR. KRAUTHOFF: All we ask is if

any appeals are reserved we would like to have ours reserved also.

THE COURT: That may be done. Is there anything further to be said as to the intervention.

MR. NASH: We have said all we care to say.

THE COURT: I do not think, then, as it stands, I can allow the motion. If the intervenor cares to take the case as it stands, both upon exceptions and appeal, as I said before I might permit the intervention, but if not for the purposes of this reservation the motion is denied. Mr. Bates, I have lost in all this talk just what your position is.

MR. BATES: Your Honor—

THE COURT: Wait a moment. I will say as I said before if counsel see fit to stand in with the exceptions, accepting the situation as it is, then I shall permit him to do so, and he may offer that motion for consideration. Otherwise I deny the motion.

MR. BATES: Your Honor will recall that there were two cases, Eustace v. Dickey, and Dittmore v. Dickey. Your Honor has not heard much recently about Dittmore v. Dickey.

THE COURT: That is shelved, as I understand it.

MR. BATES: Mr. Dittmore was the Director who was removed. His removal had no relationship to the removal of Mr. Rowlands, but nevertheless the two removals came on the same day, and subsequently suits were brought, one by the Trustees to keep Mr. Rowlands as a Trustee and subsequently Mr. Dittmore brought his suit in order that he might be restored if possible as a Director. When the Eustace case was sent to the master it was sent to Judge Dodge and when the question came up on the second case, the Dittmore case which came up several days later, it was a matter of two or three weeks, as I recall it, it was suggested by Mr. Dittmore's counsel—a suggestion to which we all agreed—that this matter would also go to the same master because it would involve inquiries in regard to Christian Science and the Christian Science Church, The Mother Church in its relations, etc., and it was ordered under the rule in the second case that it should be heard with Eustace v. Dickey. I recall that counsel for Mr. Dittmore urged very strenuously that it was inconceivable that the master, having both these cases referred to him, could report on the Eustace case before he had first reported on the Dittmore case, or at least until he had heard the Dittmore case, because in the Eustace case the question was raised as to whether or not Mr. Dittmore was a Director at the time of the removal of Mr. Rowlands, or, at least, as to whether or not he was a Director at the time of the bringing of the bill, and therefore to be restrained. In the course of the hearings before the master one of Mr. Dittmore's counsel was taken sick and it became apparent that he would not be able to give attention to that case until along in the fall. It was then agreed that so far as possible the Eustace case should be completed before the master, and it was so completed, and the arguments were heard. It was contended during the time that counsel had waived the right to have the Dittmore case fully heard before any decision was rendered in the Eustace case, by reason of some things which had been said. That was strenuously denied by counsel and every effort was made to have the Dittmore case heard, counsel alleging that matters relating to Mr. Dittmore's status, inasmuch as his suit had been brought to determine it, ought be heard in that suit when it was duly opened, and not in the Eustace case; that only evidence, therefore was being offered in the Eustace case which applied to both, that is, which applied to Mr. Rowlands' removal, but that evidence which applied to Mr. Dittmore—to the validity of his removal—was to be heard when his case was tried. We proceeded upon that theory, but Mr. Justice Dodge finally ruled, but not until after the hearings had been closed on the evidence, that he was going to decide the question of Mr. Dittmore's status so far as the Eustace case was concerned, at least, in the Eustace case, before he completed the Dittmore. We made every objection to it that we could avail ourselves of, and as we think in a proper way, and not having succeeded in getting an opportunity to present the evidence we desired to present in regard to Mr. Dittmore and the reasons for his removal, and by reason of that misunderstanding—we will call it such, at any rate not having had that opportunity—we ask this court to direct the master in view of the ruling and in view of the circumstances not to file his report in either case until he had completed the hearing in both. That motion was overruled by Mr. Justice Crosby, and it is that motion which we would like to have go up under the reservation and appeal from it.

THE COURT: Won't you read me now your proposed reservation—or what there is in it applicable to that.

MR. BATES: "And upon the motion of the defendants Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon and Knott that the Court direct the master to hear all the evidence relating to the Dittmore issue as raised by the pleadings in this case and in the case of Dittmore v. Dickey, et al. pending in this Court Number 30,788, the interlocutory decree denying said motion and the appeal therefrom, for the consideration of the Full Court." We might like to present that situation to the Full Court it may not be necessary, but we would like to have the reservation such as to give us the opportunity of presenting it, if we should desire to do so. It being in the nature of an interlocutory decree, it seems to me in accordance with precedents and we have a right to have it included in the reservation.

THE COURT: In effect it presents the question as to whether or not the

reservation is not a premature reservation, doesn't it?

MR. BATES: I consider the Full Court might say.

THE COURT: You say it was the understanding that the case should be so heard and that they should be conjoined, so to speak. That is to say, if the case—upon the decision of the master in one case there should at the same time be a decision of the master in the other case which could be presented to the single Judge for consideration together, in turn together they would go to the Full Court, because they were so intermingled as to make it necessary.

MR. BATES: Yes.

THE COURT: So you say, in substance, in violation of that arrangement, one of these cases has been decided and that which alone would make it safe to have a determination upon it still remains unsafe. In other words, it is a statement that the full court would say that the reservation made was a premature reservation.

MR. BATES: I should assume the Supreme Court in a case of that character would delay its findings upon the Eustace case until after the master at least had reported on the other case and it had come before it also.

MR. THOMPSON: Of course if the things stated by Governor Bates were accurate the conclusion he draws might possibly follow logically from that premise. The trouble is, it is not accurate. We do not have to rely upon statements of counsel here for the truth about this matter. We need not go through in detail and take up each one of the statements and show where it is the old, old misunderstanding cropping out again, or misstatement. It is not necessary to reiterate it. It was dealt with by the master himself before Judge Crosby was called upon to deal with this motion. The master dealt with this identical motion and made findings of fact upon it which are contained in his report. So there is no question of prematureness which can possibly arise unless the court says that upon the findings of the master—not upon the merits of this case but upon the findings of the master, the master ruled wrongly as a matter of practice. I think if your Honor realized that when Governor Bates was speaking I don't think the question of prematureness would have arisen. What does the master say? It says "It is understood—I suppose that means it was an understanding between all counsel, certainly it was understood by Mr. Dittmore counsel by the master and we supposed by Governor Bates. It is found as a fact. "It is understood that further evidence remains to be heard in the case number 30,788, should the parties so desire upon such of the issues raised therein as remain open after the determination of those raised in the present case." That is understood—if your Honor please—an agreement of the parties. In spite of what Governor Bates says about a mistake, there wasn't any mistake at all; none whatever, until after it became apparent to the Governor and his clients of what the probable result of this matter was going to be. What does he say about alleged injustice and surprise? This is the very same motion that was raised—the identical motion filed before Judge Crosby and supported by elaborate arguments which took all of one day. "In view of the above, I am unable to believe that said defendants can properly be said to have been taken by surprise as alleged in their motion or to believe that the reopening of the case at this stage would be fair to the other parties therein." That is found by the master. Then the master makes findings on two other matters.

THE COURT: That finding was before Judge Crosby?

MR. THOMPSON: It certainly was. Besides all that there were affidavits filed concerning this matter. The Governor had an opportunity to thrash out General Streeter's sickness which hadn't anything to do with it, and an opportunity to make all these partial statements which I think he sincerely believes, at any rate he keeps repeating them whenever he gets an opportunity so that I think he must believe them. But they are not true. They are erroneous and misleading. This whole matter was thrashed out before Judge Crosby and Judge Crosby denied it. It has been denied by the master, with findings of fact, and by Judge Crosby after affidavits and arguments, and it is a matter that cannot be reported or reserved. The Governor has no objection to these very rulings in the master's report. That can be reserved, of course, but as for reserving additional and outside matters, it is beyond and without any precedent. I ask your Honor to eliminate every reference to that motion before Judge Crosby from this report and give us a straightforward reservation of the points of law reserved in the Eustace case by the usual method of exceptions taken to the master's report based upon objections, which is the proper way for equity cases to go up.

THE COURT: I think the effect of allowing the motion suggested by Governor Bates would be to overrule the discretion which Judge Crosby has already exercised. The motion is denied. The reservation may be had upon the other basis. I will sign that reservation upon its being presented to me. The reservation is as follows:

RESERVATION
This case came on to be heard before me on the Master's Report, the defendants' Exceptions thereto, and the plaintiffs' Motion that the Master's Report be confirmed, and at the request of all parties the case is now reserved and reported for the determination of the Full Court on the pleadings, the Master's Report, and the defendants' Exceptions thereto.

Publisher's Note.—The above is a verbatim report, with no corrections made by us in the stenographic court report supplied to us.

UKRAINE FORMS THE REAL PROBLEM

On Its Status Is Said to Depend
the Political Reorganization of
Poland and Russia, and Pos-
sibly Europe as a Whole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW YORK, New York—While the Russo-Polish front, as the only regular war-front now in existence, occupies the chief attention of the world in its economic and strategic aspects, the political issue involved seems to have attracted less notice. It is not merely a question of a struggle between two ideas of government, the Polish conception of national unity and the Russian Soviet idea of proletarian dictatorship; nor is it a question of territorial integrity for either Russia or Poland, for the territory on which the battle is being waged is neither Polish nor Russian, but Ukrainian. Hence it is the Ukraine and its people that present the main problem in the political reorganization of both Poland and Russia—indeed of eastern Europe, and to some degree of Europe as a whole.

The Ukraine has hitherto been known under the name of Little Russia or merely South Russia, though the name Ukraine seems more appropriate in view of the fact that the majority of the population speaks the Ukrainian language. The frontier of the Ukraine is difficult to define, especially toward the east. It is extended as far east as the Ural Mountains in the propaganda literature of the Ukrainian nationalists, but since the Don Cossacks hold themselves aloof, the line may well be drawn to the west of their territory. The western frontier of the Ukraine may be set upon the border of eastern Galicia, although the latter district is also claimed by the extreme Nationalists.

Makeup of the Ukraine

The Ukraine is composed, roughly speaking, of the following old Russian governments, Volhynia, Podolia, Kiev, Tchernikov, Poltava, Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson and Taurida, all well known abroad for their natural wealth in corn, sugar and salt, coal and iron, in the exploitation of which German capital was long active. It was in this region incidentally that the town population was largely Jewish and that the program movement was therefore most widespread. The wealth of the Ukraine, which drew to it in more recent times the German and Jewish colonization, has long been the bone of contention for acquisitive neighboring nations. It existed as an independent state from the ninth to the fourteenth century, before the rise of Great Russia. During the subsequent centuries it was an autonomous dependency of the Lithuanian and Polish states, and it is only since the political disintegration of Poland in the eighteenth century that the Ukraine has passed entirely into the hands of Russia. Important, however, as its past history may be, there have been so many racial changes of régime in the country since the beginning of the war in 1914, that the historical aspect of the Ukrainian question now yields place to the two problems of present day importance. Are the people of the Ukraine a sufficiently reliable national unit to stand alone with the minimum of assistance from their neighbors? Can Europe in the present crisis afford to delay the political settlement of so productive an economic unit?

National Cohesion

The first of these questions, that of the national cohesion of the Ukraine, can only be answered in comparative terms. The Ukrainians speak a language different from that of Great Russia, but not so homogeneous as that of the other Slav nations, Poland and Bohemia. It is true that during the 150 years of their dependency on Russia the Ukrainians did not become so Russified as, for example, the Finns of the Volga, but the town population, as it has developed, is composed largely of Russians and Jews, and until recently the educated classes were for the most part Polish or Russian.

The wonderful music and literature of the Ukrainians are unique, and differ from those of their Russian cousins in even less degree than the social and economic conditions. The system of communal land ownership, which is characteristic of Russian agricultural organization, has always been foreign to the Ukrainian peasants, who compose 87 per cent of the population and exhibit a distinct preference for individual proprietorship. Some of them, indeed, own such large estates that they differ from the local landed nobility of Polish or Great Russian extraction only in culture and agricultural methods. The strength of the individual system of land-holding is probably one of the most important factors of success for the Ukrainian Irredentist movement.

There is a large class of Ukrainian peasants, however, who possess no land whatever, a fact which has been utilized in the nationalist propaganda against the more prosperous foreign minorities, whether Polish or Great Russian. As long ago as 1862 the Russian Government attempted to counteract this more radical national-

ist propaganda by offering the estates of the nobles to the peasants on the basis of the Russian communal system. But the Russian village community did not thrive when transplanted in the Ukraine, and by the time of the last land reform, in 1906, individual ownership had triumphed again. The cultivation of land except on the large estates had fallen into a more deplorable condition than in the rest of the Russian Empire. The three-field system was disastrous in its results, though owing to the unusual fertility of the land the peasants were able to avoid bankruptcy.

Economic Relations

A union between Russia and the Ukraine would be less difficult if Russia could replenish the educated classes of the population, who would raise the standard of living and industry, so that the economic differences between the two countries might be to some degree mitigated. But even before the great war commerce and industry in the Ukraine were in the hands of foreigners, and at this time Russia needs for her own urgent requirements a greater supply of trained thinkers than she possesses.

The relation between Russia and the Ukraine can therefore be considered only on a basis of equality. Nationalistic and economic considerations both make any other solution impossible for the Ukraine. As a matter of fact, however, the nationalist program in its latest form, does not contemplate an immediate federation with Russia, but a sort of economical alliance with Poland, which is giving strategic support to the Ukrainian claims. Possibly the last act in the Polish-Bolshevik conflict will be the struggle for a "sphere of influence" in the Ukraine, since political domination is at present out of the question for either Poland or Russia.

The fact that the Ukrainians turned to Russian Bolshevism only at the moment when they deplored of a foreign occupation makes the present National Liberal Government of Poland more popular among them than that of Russia, though in its essential characteristics the government of the Ukrainian leader, Petlura, is not very different from that of the Soviet of Moscow. Should the Ukrainian national movement be allowed to develop naturally, the national structure may within a few generations attain a solidarity and social equality unknown among its neighbors. At the present moment it is in the stage of crystallization and its first need is to secure the cooperation of the large masses of the population to insure economic stability and productivity.

RECEPTION OF FAIR PRICE COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
BUFFALO, New York—Returning from a two-weeks tour of New York State, James B. Stafford, federal fair price commissioner, declared that the attitude of dealers toward government regulation of profits was changing.

"I found dealers in many communities of the State incensed over the methods used by the so-called flying squadrons of the Department of Justice," Mr. Stafford said, "but when the attitude of the fair price commission toward the honest food dealer was explained to these merchants they were ready almost without exception to give the new bureau their whole-hearted cooperation."

"Dealers of the State realize that the protection of the honest distributor of foodstuffs lies in prevention of profiteering by means of an agency such as the federal fair price commission. Activities of the commission will be directed against only the dishonest and unscrupulous dealers."

Reports of conditions prevailing in the Adirondacks region indicate food profiteering by some dealers.

FORD COMPANIES REPORTED COMBINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—Papers submitted to the Secretary of State at Lansing indicate that the Ford automobile and tractor businesses are to be combined and reincorporated as a \$100,000,000 Delaware corporation. The corporate powers of the company will permit it to engage in the manufacture of aircraft, internal combustion locomotives, railroad cars, and all manner of devices used for travel or locomotion, in addition to the automobile truck and tractor business now conducted by the Ford Motor Company and the Henry Ford & Son Corporation, the tractor organization.

The capital stock of the corporation, it is understood, will be held by Henry Ford, the move being one purely of consolidation and enlargement. The present Ford Company has a capital of \$2,000,000, and the tractor corporation only \$1,000,000. The original Ford Motor Company, organized in 1903, had a capital of \$150,000, with \$49,000 actual cash.

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SELF-EDUCATION A NEED OF TODAY

Boston Speakers Discuss Ways
and Means to Carry Out
"Books for Everybody" Plan
of the Library Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Books for Everybody," or, more specifically, the new national movement of the American Library Association to promote the library idea and universal, voluntary self-education, was considered in the Boston Public Library by library trustees and librarians delegated by the governors of the New England states. The meeting was called particularly to discuss ways and means for carrying on this movement.

The American Library Association is convinced that self-education is a great present need, and it says that the libraries of the United States have come forward to meet this need. It points to the time when books will be freely accessible to every man, woman and child in the country, stating that city dwellers are inclined to believe that libraries are available to Americans everywhere, and yet today more than 60,000,000 people of the United States are without adequate library facilities.

Cooperating with the existing agencies, the association will urge increased support for all libraries, strive for better citizenship, work for the extension of the county library plan, aid in the establishment of more business and technical libraries, place libraries on vessels of the American merchant marine, maintain a clearing house of library information, and conduct a sustained program that will make the library a more powerful factor in the community.

Only 27 per cent of the 2964 counties in the United States have within their borders any library of 5000 volumes or more. Through book distribution and library extension the association plans to reach every manner of resident in the United States and to furnish the kinds of literature which each needs and desires. The American Library Association declares that "education is not a matter of local concern, it is a matter of interest to the state and the nation."

The campaign is planned to cover a period of three years, for which it is estimated that \$2,000,000 will be necessary. The raising of this fund was authorized at a special meeting of the association in Chicago.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the 200 or more delegates present at the meeting:

"Resolved, That we, New England library trustees and other friends of library service, meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, April 22, 1920, indorse the 'Books for Everybody' program of the American Library Association as an educational and civic effort worthy of popular support, and call upon the people of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, to support this forward-looking library movement to the extent of their ability."

Among the speakers were: J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., who presided, William F. Kenney, president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library; Carl H. Milan, secretary of the American Library Association and general director of the enlargement program; Mrs. Henry Howard, head of the social service work of the merchant marine; Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, director of division of education of aliens; Dr. Frank P. Hill, chairman of the enlargement program committee; and Dr. Arthur Johnson of Brookline.

HISTORIC OLD TRAIL IS TO BE IMPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
AUGUSTA, Maine—The State Highway Commission is to furnish the commissioners of Somerset County with \$20,000 to be used in permanent

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any point.

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artificial lights
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LUMINOUS
UNIT CO.
St. Louis, U.S.A.

construction on the Canadian road north of Jackman.

The Canadian road is an historic old trail, almost as old as the State. It was opened for travel about 1825 and it was over this trail that a great part of the French Canadians who came into northern Maine to work in the lumber camps traveled. The early settlers tell of the peculiar two-wheeled carts with these new comers drove, with their household goods tied to every conceivable part of the rig. Many of these Canadians remained to make their homes in the States.

This road is probably the principal highway from Maine into the Province and during the summer and fall the traffic is heavy. The move which the county commissioners have made to improve this highway will meet with the approval of a larger percentage of the citizens of Somerset than improvement of any other road in the county.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Temperance Drinks to be Made
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Temperance drinks will be manufactured in the old brewery plant recently taken over by an organization of former brewers, of which Christian W. Feigenspan is head. Cold storage, refrigeration, and bottling works are now under construction and temperance drinks will be made for state distribution. The concern, which will be one of the largest along the Atlantic coast, is the first to take over South Jersey brewing equipment for such a purpose. Operations will begin in May.

State Expenses Cut Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

ALBANY, New York—New York State has spent less on maintaining the inmates of penal institutions this year, according to Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, in a report of statistics on crime which shows decrease under the dry law. In 1918, 57,216 persons were convicted, while in 1919 the number was reduced to 55,359.

Nearly 3000 more persons were put on probation last year than were in the prisons of New York State, according to the state Probation Commission's annual report to the Governor. "At the close of the year," it says, "a total of 15,585 persons convicted of various offenses were actually on probation in charge of 352 probation officers. This number of delinquents, cared for in their own homes, was actually 2900 more than the number confined in all public correctional institutions, including jails, prisons, and reformatories, the total number imprisoned at the end of the year being 12,776."

More of the probation cases were successful this year than in previous times, it says. Out of 21,352 who finished their terms last year, 79.6 have apparently made permanent reformation. 9.8 per cent have been arrested and recommitted, and only 4.5 per cent have escaped supervision during the probation period.

LARGE INVESTMENT IN NEW BREWERIES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Edward Landsberg, Chicago brewer, announced yesterday that he had invested a fortune in obtaining new breweries, believing that the United States will not remain as dry as it is now. He said he had purchased the entire American stock-holdings of the Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries, Ltd., an English holding company, owning all the stock of the United States Brewing Company. The American holdings were said to approximate \$917,000.



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Chicago Office, 77 East Lake St.
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THEATERS

Walter Hampden's Romeo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," presented by Walter Hampden, evening of April 28, 1920, at the Boston Opera House.

The cast:
Escalus.....Richard Roselle
Paris.....Marc Loebell
Montague.....Bernard Merrick
Capulet.....P. J. Kelly
Romeo.....Walter Hampden
Mercutio.....J. Harry Irvine
Benvolio.....William Sauter
Tybalt.....Richard Abbott
Old Capulet.....Horace Pollock
Friar Laurence.....Ernest Rowan
Friar John.....Harold Franklin
Balthasar.....Leifol Opret
Peter.....Allen Thomas
An Apothecary.....John Ward
Lady Montague.....Irene Vogel
Lady Capulet.....Mary Hall
Juliet.....Beatrice Maude
Nurse.....Elsie Herndon Kearns
Chorus.....Netta Sunderland

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Walter Hampden, after a satisfactory experimental matinee last fall in Brooklyn with "Romeo and Juliet," has now put that tragedy beside "Hamlet" in his repertoire, and next week will add "The Merchant of Venice." So, at last, theatergoers are receiving the full benefit of this actor's training in the classics with Frank Benson in England, when during three years of touring Mr. Hampden played some 70 parts in the old comedies and in Shakespearean and Greek drama.

In restaging "Romeo and Juliet," Mr. Hampden followed the method he pursued in restaging "Hamlet." The result is strangely beautiful, a play half new in effect, because Mr. Hampden has started on the proposition that Shakespeare was a playwright of skill, and so knew what he was about in writing certain scenes that most modern producers of "Romeo and Juliet" leave out because they do not focus on the character either of Juliet or Romeo. For example, the scene in which Juliet's parents promise her to Paris is staged, and the audience is impressed with the desperate situation that later faces Juliet, when she must marry Paris within three days. Similarly, the part of Mercutio is measurably restored, and for the first time in the experience of many old players they realized the full force of the feud between the houses of Capulet and Montague. And so Mr. Hampden has new right through the play with his restorations, not for the sake of idolizing Shakespeare (for plenty of judicious cuts are made in the text), but for the sake of bringing out the story in all the roundness with which it was shaped by the poet.

Time is gained to play this lengthened version partly by speeding up the performance, which is kept to a pace possible only to the naturalistic and "intimate" theater methods of today, and partly by the use of curtains as a basis for the stage settings, supplemented by a few accessories to suggest different places indoors and out. Mr. Hampden has also cut away a great deal time-consuming stage business of the traditional sort, particularly business that has become hopelessly trite. He has invented new business that does not clog the action, but rather comes in as commentary that runs along with the speech. Thus Mercutio makes his Queen Mab speech in the Capulet garden, while merry-makers pause on their way into the house; and while entering into the spirit of the passage of wits between Mercutio and Romeo they keep the individuality of their own interests. Romeo's was not the only romance at the Capulet's ball that night.

Mr. Hampden's own performance is

admirable in its mental force, its range of imagination, its alertness and vigor in a part that calls for great alertness and vigor if it is to be acted with anything approaching adequacy. Miss Beatrice Maude is a girlish Juliet, yet touches fairly often the needed note of passion in the later scenes. The sustained quality of her work proves her to be well trained. She won well-deserved applause. The effect of coldness in her acting of the balcony scene will doubtless wear off with further performances, just as Mr. Hampden will doubtless come still nearer to achieving the paramount need of illusion of youth in the whole performance of Romeo. J. Harry Irvine, an uncommonly fine Mercutio, shared all most equally with Mr. Hampden in the applause of the audience, which was spontaneous and long continued after several of the scenes. Miss Hall as Lady Capulet and Miss Kearns as the Nurse were conspicuous in a good all round cast.

FRANCE DECORATES A CHICAGO ARTIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Edward S. Cameron, well-known artist of Chicago, has been decorated by the French Government with the "Palme Academique" for services rendered in patriotic drives during the war and aid given education and art in France since 1900. The presentation was made by Paul Suzar, French Consul in Chicago, in behalf of the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts of France.

Mr. Cameron was a member of the United States Government's department of public information and the creator of a number of posters shown throughout this country during the war.

RENT STRIKE INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Agents of the United States Department of Justice have begun an investigation into the threatened rent strike, said to be scheduled for May 1, which Arthur J. Hilly, chairman of the mayor's committee on rent profiteering, is said to believe to be part of a movement organized by radicals for a general strike.

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HAPPY PRICES. Seats 1 week ahead
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PRINCETON HAS
BIG HANDICAP

Coach J. D. Spaeth Greatly
Delayed in Selecting Orange
and Black Varsity Crew for
Races Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
PRINCETON, New Jersey—With the
Harvard-Pennsylvania races only a
few days off, the Princeton University
crew, which will meet the Crimson
and Red and Blue on Saturday, have
finished their long preparation and
are enjoying something approaching a
rest. Every day for five weeks,
with hardly a single exception, the
three varsity crews have raced over
the course.

A season which started unfavorably
has brightened a little, and the Orange
and Black expect to be able to send
at least a well-seasoned crew to meet
Harvard. Unfavorable weather has
not been the only difficulty. The men
have been so evenly matched that it
was not until about a week ago that
Coach J. D. Spaeth finally selected the
lineup for the year's first engage-
ment. The daily shake-ups which a
little while ago came to be expected
and taken as a matter of course are
no longer taking place, and although
the men in the varsity boat have
rowed together only for a short time,
there is a smoothness and coordina-
tion which was not seen in any of
the early-season combinations. The
coaches resorted for a long while to
"tubbing" contests in two-oared barges
as a test of strength, and with all
weaklings at last eliminated, they be-
lieve that even if without a finished
technique a crew will take the water
which has real pulling power and
stamina.

For a long time every conceivable
combination of oarsmen was tried,
but the junior varsity boat seemed to
be possessed of a sprinting power that
could not be downed, and so for sev-
eral weeks it came to be a daily oc-
currence for the junior crew to de-
feat the heavier varsity outfit in every
time trial held. Coach Spaeth's hard
work has at last been rewarded, how-
ever, and it is now a rare thing to see
for anyone in the coaching launch to
as they usually maintain an average
margin of two or three lengths.

It is noteworthy that in spite of the
fact that there are several crew men
in college who have rowed in the
varsity crew in years past, there is at
present only one letter man rowing on
the first crew. This is H. L. Chisholm
'21, who has during his collegiate
career pulled in freshman, junior var-
sity, and varsity crews, respectively,
and to all appearances is a likely
candidate for next year's captaincy.
He is now rowing No. 6 on the star-
board side of the boat. All the other
seasoned material of other years has
gone by the board; even W. B. Bryan
'20, who has been one of the depend-
ables on the last two varsity crews,
has been given leave of absence from
the first shell. One veteran who will
be seriously missed in this week's con-
test is Capt. R. S. Lamont '20, who
is an oarsman of the most brilliant
type, but he will be back soon after
the Harvard race, and will probably
take the place of G. J. Cooke '22, who
is at present rowing No. 4. In this
case, however, Chisholm will probably
move up to No. 4, and Lamont
go to No. 6, as he is one of the heav-
iest men now on the squad.

One who has been most instrumental
in the development of the eight is
Coxswain F. S. Rosenbaum '20, who
with three years' experience behind
him has become a coach and a dis-
ciplinarian of no mean ability. Under
his tutelage the eight is rapidly ac-
quiring greater fitness in blade-work,
and lately has been spacing consis-
tently well. J. R. Campbell '21, a
stroke with a lot of fight and stamina,
was tried in the last seat for a while,
but he was finally discarded in the
last big reorganization in favor of a
heavier man, H. C. Cresswell '22, who
has been stroking the boat for over a
week now with considerable success.
Cresswell has had some experience, as
he was stroke also in last year's fresh-
man crew.

The fast junior varsity aggregation
which will meet the Harvard second
crew this Saturday has been going
well since the rowing began on Lake
Carnegie, and much is expected of
them. They have a way of getting
away to a running start on opposing
crews and always have a formidable
sprint left to contribute at the end of
the 1 1/4-mile course. The personnel
includes one letter man, B. B. Mc-
Alpin '21, and is stroked by Camp-
bell, who returned to his old position
after leaving the senior eight. The
freshman boat, which is scheduled to
meet the Harvard yearlings, is not
quite up to the average of excellence
maintained in the last few years, but
has a background of latent power
which should make itself felt before
long. The varsity lineup follows:

Row—F. L. Page '22; No. 2—A. J.
Terry '20; No. 3—H. F. Brigham '21;
No. 4—G. J. Cooke '22; No. 5—John Chisholm
'21; No. 6—H. L. Chisholm '21;
No. 7—S. W. Miller '22; Stroke—H. C.
Cresswell '22; Coxswain—F. S. Rosen-
baum '20.

HOUSATONIC RIVER
NOW YALE COURSE

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Not
only has the Yale graduate committee
officially designated the Housatonic
River course, over which Yale beat
Columbia University in two races last
Saturday, as the Yale course; but an-
nouncement was made yesterday that
the University of Pennsylvania will
row Yale there next year. It is as-
sumed at Yale that Columbia will

again row Yale on this course and in
addition effort is being made to have
Cornell and Princeton universities
meet Yale in a triangular regatta
there next spring.

Coach Guy Nickolls, in announcing
the arrangements for a Yale-Pennsyl-
vania race, said the meeting of the
two universities on the water will al-
ternate between the Schuylkill and the
Housatonic. The Pennsylvania race
next spring probably will be right
after Easter.

BRITISH PLAYER
FAVORS AMERICA

A. E. Beamish and Maj. A. H.
Lowe at Vancouver on Way
to England From Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—
Maj. A. H. Lowe and A. E. Beamish,
members of the British Isles Davis
lawn tennis cup team, which played
against Australasia recently, arrived
here Tuesday on an Australian
steamer. They will remain here un-
til tonight, playing exhibition matches
against local players.

They both expressed the opinion
that the United States team will win
in England this summer and that
they have an excellent chance to cap-
ture the Davis cup, although N. E. Brooks
and G. L. Patterson are both playing
in wonderful form, the latter being
positively brilliant in the cup games.
"The Americans, at the present
time, are very strong," stated Mr.
Beamish. "They have players like
W. M. Johnston, W. T. Tilden 2d, and
Vincent Richards, who are playing a
wonderful game. Tilden and Richards
are young and will become even bet-
ter. On the contrary we have very
few promising young players coming
along in England, and the future is
none too bright. Nevertheless we will
put in the strongest possible team."

Both players speak in the highest
terms of the treatment accorded them
in Australia. They have no alibis to
offer in connection with the cup
matches. Col. A. R. F. Kingscott,
leading member of the British team,
remained in New Zealand and is back
in war service.

NEW ORLEANS TO
SEND FAST BOAT

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—This
city is the latest to come into line for
representation in the American Gold
Cup Motor boat championship races to
be held at Detroit, Michigan, the
coming summer. After the example
of boating organizations in Detroit,
Chicago, New York, San Francisco,
Cincinnati, and Minneapolis, Minne-
sota, the Southern Yacht Club—the
largest body of its kind in this section
—has arranged to launch the "Miss
New Orleans," a boat to be paid for
by popular subscription hereabouts.

It was also decided to pay G. H.
Curtiss the sum of \$10,000 for a two-
man boat capable of making a mini-
mum of seventy miles an hour. It is
to be a single step hydroplane, 24 feet
in length and equipped with a 430
horsepower Curtiss-Liberty motor.

H. E. Doherty, personal representa-
tive of Curtiss, was at a recent meet-
ing of the Southern Yacht Club and
guaranteed to deliver a contender for
the Gold Challenge Trophy capable of
a sustained speed of 70 miles an hour,
according to the specifications. Since
the fastest time ever made heretofore
in contests for that trophy, according
to Doherty, was between 63 and 64
miles an hour, the New Orleans yacht-
men believe they are to have a con-
siderable advantage in the matter of
speed.

PURDUE IS DEFEATED
BY ILLINOIS NINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—Purdue
University lost its second Intercolle-
giate Conference Athletic Association
baseball game of the season here
Tuesday, 6 to 2, when the University
of Illinois took advantage of four
errors and one hit to gain a 3-run
advantage in the first inning. Through-
out the remaining eight innings E. B.
Wagner '22, pitching for Purdue, held
the Illini to six scattered hits, two of
which were responsible for one run in
the seventh inning.

The other two runs came as the re-
sult of Purdue errors in the second
and ninth innings.
Capt. H. R. Ryan '20, pitching for
Illinois, disposed of the Purdue batters
in apparently easy fashion throughout
the nine innings. Purdue bunched two
hits, a single by Wagner and a double
by J. L. Fasset '22 in the fifth for one
run and although Coach W. A. Lam-
bert's men put runners on the bases in
the seventh, eighth and ninth innings,
they were unable to score. Ryan was
given excellent support on a field that
was heavy. He struck out 10 men.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Illinois..... 3 10 0 0 1 0 1—6 7 3
Purdue..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 8 8
Batteries—Ryan and McCurdy; Wag-
ner and Roberts. Umpire—R. G. St. John.
Time—1 h. 52 m.

SWIMMING TRIALS IN JULY

CHICAGO, Illinois—The National
trials to select the American swim-
ming team that will compete in the
Olympic games will be held here July
17 and 18 by the Chicago A. A. Entry
blanks will be sent to every club, uni-
versity and individual of recognized
aquatic ability in the country and to
the star swimmers of Hawaii. The
trials will be in charge of J. L. Bar-
chard chairman of the Chicago Ath-
letic Association, and Martin Delaney,
athletic director, who officiated at the
last Olympics at Stockholm.

CHICAGO PUT IN
THIRD POSITION

Cleveland Wins and Comes Into
Tie for Lead With the Red
Sox, Who Play Drawn Game

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland.....	8	2	.800
Boston.....	8	2	.800
Chicago.....	6	2	.750
St. Louis.....	4	4	.500
Washington.....	4	5	.444
New York.....	4	5	.444
Philadelphia.....	2	6	.250
Detroit.....	0	10	.000

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Boston 7, Philadelphia 7 (14 innings).
Cleveland 4, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 6, Detroit 0.
New York vs. Washington (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Philadelphia.
Washington at New York.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cleve-
land's second victory in two days
over the hitherto unbeaten Chicago
White Sox has resulted in Manager
W. J. Gleason's team taking third
place in the league standing, .050
points behind Cleveland and Boston,
who jointly hold the leadership. The
Red Sox, participants in a 14-inning
tie at Philadelphia, did not change
their rating, but benefited by develop-
ments in the West.

The St. Louis Browns, who were re-
sponsible for Detroit's tenth suc-
cessive defeat, rose from sixth to fourth
place, while New York and Washing-
ton, tied for the lead in the second
division, had to postpone their match.
To date 22 postponements have
occurred in the American League,
while the National is not far behind
with 18.

CLEVELAND WINS ANOTHER

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland won
again yesterday from the Chicago vis-
itors, 5 to 4. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland..... 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 x—5 9 2
Chicago..... 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—4 11 1

Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; Kerr,
Wilkinson and Schalk.

BROWNS SHUT OUT DETROIT

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Detroit un-
derwent its tenth straight defeat, a
shutout at the hands of the local team
yesterday, 6 to 0. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 x—6 11 1
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1

Batteries—Shocker and Billings;
Leonard, Allen and Ainsmith.

PLAY TO TIE AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—
The game with Boston here yesterday
was called at the end of the fourteenth
inning on account of darkness. The
score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—6 11 2
Philadelphia..... 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—7 16 2

3 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—7 12 4

Batteries—Jones, Russell and Walters;
Kinney, Roumell, Martin and Perkins.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn.....	7	3	.700
Cincinnati.....	7	3	.700
Pittsburgh.....	6	4	.600
Philadelphia.....	4	5	.444
Boston.....	3	4	.429
Chicago.....	3	8	.273
New York.....	2	6	.250

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Chicago 11, Pittsburgh 1.
Boston vs. Philadelphia (postponed).
Brooklyn vs. New York (postponed).
Cincinnati vs. St. Louis (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

PITTSBURGH LOSSES TO CUBS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The only Na-
tional League game played yesterday
resulted in an easy victory for Chi-
cago over Pittsburgh, 11 to 1. The
score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago..... 0 1 0 0 2 4 2 x—11 15 0
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 8 4

Batteries—Alexander and Kilfister;
O'Farrell, Cooper, Wisner and Lee.

GOLF CONFERENCE
IS HELD TOMORROW

CHICAGO, Illinois—W. H. Brooks
of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the
Western Golf Association, and J. E.
Nugent of Kansas City, Indiana, pre-
sident of the Trans-Mississippi Golf
Association, will attend a conference
in New York City tomorrow between
representatives of various associa-
tions and the special United States
Gold Association committee selected
to go abroad to discuss the revision of
the rules of golf with a committee of
the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St.
Andrews, Scotland.

A number of state associations in
the west which were asked to send
representatives have requested Mr.
Brooks to act for them. The western
men, according to C. W. Higgins, as-
sistant secretary of the Western Golf
Association, will ask that the stymie
be abolished and that the penalty for
a lost ball be made the same as for
a ball out of bounds. They also will
urge that the rules be rewritten in a
simpler manner.

HARVARD NAMES CAPTAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—S. H.
Ordway Jr. '21 of New York City has
been elected captain of the Harvard
University fencing team for next year.
Next to Capt. R. H. Smedley '20, Ordway
was the best fencer in Harvard during

the past winter. J. S. Barss '22 has
been elected manager of the team.
J. E. Kennedy '23 of Jamaica Plain,
Massachusetts, has been elected cap-
tain of the Harvard freshman track
team. He entered Harvard from Phil-
lipps Andover Academy, where he cap-
tained the track team. His specialties
are the 100 and 220-yard dashes.

YALE ATHLETES
PERFORM WELL

H. S. Reed Wins the Half-
Mile Run in Fast Time—
Freshman a Double Winner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—University
of California has completed its west-
ern baseball schedule with two vic-
tories over Leland Stanford Junior
University, thus taking the series. The
season's record shows six victories out
of seven collegiate games. The seventh
game, the second of the Oregon Agri-
cultural College series, was a tie with
the score 1-1 at the first of the seventh
inning. The game called, the men left
the field, and on their return rain
stopped the contest.

The California team this year has
been a fast-fielding and hard-hitting
organization, whose only difficulty has
been on the mound. R. A. Ellison '20,
the star pitcher of the club, having
won consistently against all classes of
competition. Both the Stanford games
are to his credit, while he pitched the
Blue and Gold to victories over St.
Mary's College, Santa Clara College,
and the strong San Francisco Olympic
Club nine.

Robert McHenry '22, the runner-
up on the pitching squad. He shut
out the Oregon Aggies in the first
game while his team mates piled up
10 runs; he also pitched a victory over
St. Mary's. In the Stanford series
however, McHenry lost control and
had to be taken out in the first inning
of the second game. Behind the bat
Harold Dexter '20, has been the main-
stay, though dividing the honors with
I. F. Toomey '20. McHenry and
Toomey, who nearly always have
worked together, will be back next
year. Ellison and Dexter, however,
graduate this spring.

In the outfield California has been
well fortified. After the Stanford
series L. O. Meyers '21, was unani-
mously elected to captain the Blue
and Gold in 1921. Meyers has played a
stellar game this year. He hits regu-
larly and runs bases with fine results.
His total of stolen bases is the highest
on the team. Capt. Ray Rowher '20,
of this year's varsity is the hardest
hitter on the team. He scored the first
tally of the Stanford series with a
home run into the rightfield bleachers.
Pierce Works '20 has played
stellar ball at first base, having re-
turned after two years in France to
play what many believe to be the best
game of his career.

The scores against the smaller
colleges were close because, consid-
ering the long Eastern schedule which
the varsity will begin next month, the
first squad was only worked enough
to insure condition for the Stanford
series. In all the games except for
the last two weeks the second varsity
played at least five innings of every
game. The second squad, incidentally,
played good ball this year, thus out of
a turnout of nearly 50 players Coach
Carl Zamlock molded two competent
nines.

Now that the home schedule is com-
pleted the varsity will go through easy
workouts with games every week until
the beginning of the eastern trip. The
15 men to be taken on the journey,
though not picked as yet, will prob-
ably be as follows: Pierce Works, 1b;
W. H. Hudson, 2b; Claude Rowher,
ss; H. A. Makin, 3b; Ray Rowher, lf;
L. O. Meyers, cf; C. L. Rowe, rf;
R. A. Ellison, Robert McHenry, C. M.
Murchio, pitchers; Harold Dexter, I. F.
Toomey, catchers. Coach Zamlock
will be in charge of the team. The
Blue and Gold team played the Chicago
National League Club, who were in
training in Pasadena.

The east vs. west games to be
played with the universities of the
Atlantic Coast will furnish an added
test to athletic contests between the
larger institutions of the nation.

JOHN IS STRONGEST MAN

AMHERST, Massachusetts—R. M.
John '22 of Moriarty, New Mexico, is
the strongest man in Amherst Col-
lege, according to the results of the
strength tests conducted by Prof. A.
W. Marsh. His total was 1022 points.
E. A. Daniel of Brooklyn, New York,
made the best record of any member
in the freshman class, with a total
of 1000 points. The college record is
1187, made by W. B. Cummings '19.

JOHNSTON TO PLAY

SAN FRANCISCO, California—W. M.
Johnston, United States National
tennis champion, announced yesterday that he would leave
for New York May 22 to join the
United States Davis cup team, which
is scheduled to sail for England
May 29.

TWO NEW AUTO RECORDS

DAYTONA, Florida—Thomas Milton
reduced his own world's automobile
race record for one mile and two miles
here Tuesday. He covered the first
mile in 23.07s., or at the rate of 156
miles per hour. The second mile was
completed in 23.17s., making the two
miles in 46.24s.

10,000 MILES OF WONDERS

ALASKA

PACIFIC COAST TOURS

Limited party now forming for Canadian
Rockies, Alaska, Baffin and Yukon Parks,
etc., from Boston June 28th. Other Pacific
Coast tours during June, July, and August,
including Canadian Rockies, National Parks, Cali-
fornia, Colorado, and all points of greatest
scenic interest. All parties travel under ex-
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circular giving full information. "GOLFERS"
BEEKMAN TOURIST CO., 333 Washington St.,
Boston 8, Mass.

CALIFORNIA IS
READY FOR TRIP

Completes Its Western Collegiate
Schedule by Taking Two Vic-
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BEEKMAN TOURIST CO., 333 Washington St.,
Boston 8, Mass.

EUROPE AND THE
BATTLEFIELDS.

EIGHTH SEASON

Three personally conducted
tours, June 12, June 26

THE LAND OF DON QUIXOTE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Boarding the day express leaving Madrid at 10 a. m., we sought the compartment occupied by a party of bull fighters who were en route for our destination, Cordova, where two Senecas were born; and which boasts the battlefield of the Saracens who defeated Roderick of the Goths. On the plains beyond, Julius Caesar stimulated his soldiers by jumping into the ranks and fighting as a common soldier against the army of Sextus Pompey, who fell during this contest. To the west lies Toboso, to which place by command of the Don went Sancho with a message of love to his fairest and most devoted Dulcinea. And two leagues from Toboso smiles Miguel Estevan, where Don Quixote hurried forth through the back door of his yard to the conquest that has made him the clown of Spanish literature.

At Puerto Lapiche stand the windmills bearing the traditional marks of the charge by the knight. And to Argamasilla the hand of tradition points as the place where Cervantes wrote a part of his story, in the house of one Medrano. The house is still standing as a memorial to the grotesque imagery of Spain's greatest and most whimsical penman.

Cordova, a city of 60,000 population and once the imperial Muhammadan city of Karah-tuba, having a population of 1,000,000 Moors and Christians, was the center of a civilization more mighty than Damascus.

Smiling in a garland of orange blossoms and olive groves, is now a city given to the serious occupation of agriculture, although occasionally a strolling musician gives a note of romance.

In 786, Abd-er-Rahman, the first Muhammadan ruler of Cordova, began the mosque bearing his name. More to impress the Christian subjects with the majesty of his power than for the devotion he left for his religious sovereign was this splendid monument to a forgotten past.

Ten years from the time of its beginning was this memorable structure finished. Following its tentative completion, it was enlarged and not till two centuries later were the elaborate decorations completed.

Sacred Shrines

By the patio of orange trees the broadway invites our footsteps, and through a court aglow with all the sunshine of an Andalusian day we enter the mystic maze of this temple of the Moors.

Without, as we pass, are grouped Spanish women who have come to fill their great earthen vessels with water at the pool that has for many centuries blessed the thirsty man and beast who have come to seek its cooling shrine.

At this pool in many bygone centuries the Moslems performed the rite of ablution before entering the sacred shrines of their fathers, and today the devout say a special prayer when changing their undergarments.

It is said that the branching pillars are intended to stimulate the graceful date pine. This is easily believed as we view the far-reaching rows of plaster that lead a hundred ways to the chapels. In one of which the first copy of the Koran is said to have rested for many generations.

One of the most audacious acts of Charles V. was to graft upon this splendid relic of the Moorish occupation a chapel, Renaissance in form, and adding his coat-of-arms as a memorial to his architectural vandalism.

Looking as if in silent disgust, and behind the Christian altars, are the niches in which the caliphs read the Koran. Through an arch built in the tenth century and ornamented by gilded stone work and glass mosaics sent by the Byzantine Emperor together with the artisans who did the ornamentation, as a gift to the caliphs, we see the ornate alcove where rested the holy book, richly jewelled and with its binding of priceless artistry.

Whether to preserve the lavish decorations from the vandal hands of the Christian, or cover the inscriptions from the desecrating gaze of the invaders, is not known, but many of the wonder works of the Moors have been covered by plaster. The small fee charged for admission is now devoted to a fund for the restoration of the walls as they were at the time of the Muhammadan tenure.

We had dreamed of old Spain by night, and our day dreams told us we were now approaching the province of La Mancha, famed the world over as the district in which Don Quixote prepared for his bellicose journey—the journey that made him the most beloved character in all books of romance and adventure.

In this romance of chivalry—chivalry by the way means but a doublet of cavalry—Cervantes sought the same end that now prevails as an accomplishment of the war just ended; and to Miguel de Saavedra, Cervantes, born at Alcalá de Henares, the ancient Complutum, a small town in the province of Castile in 1544, may have given the distinction of being the father of Spanish democracy.

By the "iron way" leading from Madrid we were to make the same trial as that made by the Knight of the Windmills. At Montesino, to see the "Profound Abyss"; at Toboso, to enter the same church that the Don and Sancho entered. On the plain of Montiel rises a hill on which stands the very ancient town of Ripoll, where sojourned for three days and three nights the adventurers and the great Roque; and the town in the district of Yanguas, from which sallied the Yanguesian carriers who labored the Don's favorite charger, Rozinante. Boria, not far from the river Ebro, where the Knight "experienced much pleasure while he contemplated the verdure of its margin and the smoothness of its current" invited us on our pilgrimage; and beyond, washed by the Mediterranean,

lay the Strand of Barcelona, where the knight fell in his final combat. But to more material things, and the delights of the most Romanesque modern of all Spanish cities, Cordova. To guard the mosque, the Moors had built the Calahorra Tower, or the "Gate of the Bridge." Our first introduction to this architectural relic was through the courtesy of Salvador Muñoz Perez, Alcalá (Mayor) of Cordova, at his charming villa. Entering the patio, in the center of which played a fountain, reflecting the habit of the Moors, we were ushered to a stairway leading to the chamber for guests, on the second floor. On a massive table stood a miniature of a



Andalusian Inn

Roman gate, a model of the one that had been restored by the benefaction of our host, Mr. Perez.

Later we were taken by His Lordship to the banks of the Guadalquivir to view the admirable panorama that opens to view from this historic vantage point. Before us stood three Roman mills whose walls had known the cry of the conquering hordes, and whose wheels had for many centuries obeyed the currents of the tawny river that went on its silent way to the sea.

Creating a far prominence of the right bank of the river, stood and now stand the Triumphal Column—"Triunfo Colum," and the Roman wall; and the age-worn turrets of the alcazar beneath which once bloomed rare floral and botanical delights, but where now flourish the more useful potato, leek, and cabbage.

The Provincial Museum boasts the works of Murillo and his one, of many, masters, Castillo. Ribera is also represented, and where in the art shrines of Spain is not this prolific master of color given most honorable place? Julio and Romera de Torres; Cordovanians, whose studio we afterwards visited, have many examples of their work displayed. Villegas, director of Prado of Madrid, and the modernist, Zuglaure, are also represented. As we pass by the outer gate, Cervantes again confronts us in the Fountain of the Col.

Cordova is a city that seems drowsy with sleeping memories. High walls green with flowering vines bow in cordial salutation. Doors flaunt the crests of noblemen past and present. Here is the habitation of one of Cordova's most honored citizens. It is the bowered and flowered palace of the great matador, Machaquito, whose prowess as a fighter of bulls has given him as much honor as he could ever have gained had he saved Spain from an invading army.

A few steps, and we stand at the entrance of the club of Guerrita, that Mecca for the followers of the feria and fiesta. Here we view the "great" and near-great in the court of the "torero." "Give to us our lottery, our church, and our bull fight, and you may do with Spain as you wish," they call to their King and his ministers. To the credit of Alfonso and his beloved Victoria, may it be said, the national sport of the Spaniards is not in favor.

The Peaks of Harmony

We had been invited to ride to the Hermitage in a comfortable "manola" drawn by three caparisoned mules, bedecked with a harness of russet



Water carrier, Spain

leather and silver-toned bells, that made merry our journey up the mountain which offered for our admiration masses of fig, lemon, olive and orange trees. Tense are the nostrils of the faithful animals who make the climb, and at last, we sight the white cross that stands as a beacon of the place; the habitation of the Monks of Our Lady of Bethlehem. The time is mid-day and gathered at the high gate are a group of caballeros who await the

noonday repast doled by the brothers of the Hermitage. Our eager eyes had snatched glimpses of the scenic charms as we labored up the winding ways of the mountain; now we behold the great garden of nature that spreads its terraced way as far as the eye can reach. Above the purple vega, climbing to the higher elevations of the mountain, are the cistus, white as a young pearl, and the poppy consorting with the daisy and wild mustard.

Scattered among the semi-tropical green of bush and tree are the huts of the hermits. In many cases built by their own hands. A small cot of rough-hewn timber serves as a bed. Rattan

comes the announcement of a series of public meetings which are to be held by these representatives, to whom the entire question of navigation and power has been submitted by the International Joint Commission. The first meeting will be held at North Bay at the beginning of next month, where the merits of the Georgian Bay Canal scheme will be urged by the local authorities. It is stated that while New York State will look askance at any project imperiling the future of the Erie Canal, there are 15 states in the American middle west, members of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Water Association, in favor of the St. Lawrence scheme.

Engineers of the Canadian Department of Railways and Canals have been collecting matter looking for the improvement of the St. Lawrence River for some years past. A number of schemes have been propounded, one involving a radical departure from present methods, viz., a dam and lock scheme, of the character of the Trent Canal development of recent years, but on a scale approximating the Welland Ship Canal. This would entail the construction of two dams in the international section of the river, the uppermost of which would hold the water at the Lake Ontario level and could be utilized for the regulation of the flow in the St. Lawrence, if on investigation it be found expedient to do so.

Water Would be Conserved

At present there is on the St. Lawrence a high water flow in spring and early summer and a low water flow in autumn and late fall, and frequently down freights, which use the river and the rapids, are unable during the period of low water to load to the regulation draft of 14 feet. The ship channel to the sea, below Montreal, is also greatly affected by this diminution in volume of the flow of the stream. The upper dam referred to would conserve and equalize this flow. About 1,000,000 horsepower would be made available by these two dams, and the necessary provisions for power would be incorporated in the dams during the progress of the work.

Below, in the entirely Canadian section of the river, it is probable that under this plan a canal of the characteristics of the Welland Canal would be utilized to connect Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis, and also connect Lake St. Louis and Montreal Harbor. The dams in this section of the river would be rather for the regulation of present water levels, and the improvement of navigation, than for the creation of conditions widely differing from the natural.

FREE TRANSPORT AIDS FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—During the period from last August until April 10, the Provincial Government has aided farmers who were short of food in securing the free transportation of 10,429 carloads of feed. In addition,

the free transport of 825 carloads of haying machinery was arranged in connection with the feed shortage in certain parts of the Province. Hay is now selling at \$100 a ton in certain parts of northern Saskatchewan although it can be purchased in eastern Canada and laid down here at between \$45 and \$50 a ton. To overcome the shortage the agricultural department of the Provincial Government will likely enter the feed business as a temporary measure.

NEW ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION PLANS

Proposals, Involving Radical Departure From Present Methods, Call for Dams and Locks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The governments of the United States and Canada recently appointed engineering representatives in connection with the development of the St. Lawrence deep waterway, and following this action

development of the international section is to be considered by the International Joint Commission; also whether the United States should not also bear a portion of the cost of deepening the all-Canadian section, in the benefit of which it would share. Generally speaking, power which can be developed for \$100 a horsepower is reckoned cheap power, and it is felt that this will be possible in connection with the development in question. It is also considered that, given a market for the available power, the latter would pay not only for its own development but for the improvement of navigation as well.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 28

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—H. L. Sibley of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; 89 Bedford Street.

Baltimore, Md.—M. Perel; United States.

Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewksbury of Sawyer Shoe Co.; United States.

Buffalo, N. Y.—P. J. Fox of G. W. Farnham Shoe Co.; Adams.

Cleveland, Ohio—G. W. Greber of Greber Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Havana, Cuba—Juan Franco; United States.

Havana, Cuba—Manuel Quinones of Martinez Suarez Co.; United States.

Knoxville, Tenn.—B. McCallie of Haynes Henson & Co.; Essex.

Los Angeles, Cal.—S. Lipitz; United States.

Memphis, Tenn.—Max A. Weiss; Essex.

New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.

New Orleans, La.—C. M. Keiffer of Keiffer Bros.; Copley Plaza.

New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of Martinez & Bros.; Touraine.

New York City—E. A. Heard of C. B. Rouse; Touraine.

New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.

New York City—C. H. Hingman of National Suit & Cloak House; Touraine.

Omaha, Neb.—C. B. Cully of Kirkendahl & Co.; Touraine.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Harry Halpern; Essex.

Philadelphia, Pa.—L. F. Thompson of Phillipsborn's; Essex.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. J. Lang of Lang Shoe Co.; United States.

Richmond, Va.—C. R. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Roanoke, Va.—W. L. Brand and W. F. Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metzger Alderton Shoe Co.; Lenox.

San Francisco, Cal.—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; United States.

San Juan, P. R.—A. Lema; United States.

Savannah, Ga.—P. Gorovitz; United States.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. A. Grallink of Hartman Shoe Co.; United States.

St. Louis, Mo.—R. W. Dittman of George F. Dittman Shoe Co.; Touraine.

St. Louis, Mo.—B. Munchweller of The Famous Shoe Co.; Essex.

St. Paul, Minn.—J. E. Rounds of Foote Schult Co.; Parker.

POTATO BOYCOTT INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—In connection with the one month's boycott of potatoes inaugurated by the Local Council of Women, the Daughters of the Empire of the city, as a unit with a membership of 3000, have pledged themselves to abstain from buying. The regents of the 38 primary local chapters have promised loyal support in answer to a request made by the municipal regent, Mrs. W. R. Jackson. The Toronto Women's Liberal Association at their annual meeting passed a resolution indorsing the potato boycott.

SUMMER FLYING ON LAKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Aeroplane and seaplane will form the equipment of a company which will commence service over western Ontario about the first of June. Passengers will be carried from summer resorts on Lake Huron to resorts on Lake Erie, and hydroplanes will be stationed permanently at these places. The establishment of a regular service across Lake Erie between Port Stanley and Cleveland is being considered as an extension if the service between Ontario resorts proves profitable.

SCHOOLS Beacon

A Country-City Boarding and Day School

For Boys and Girls of All Ages

Distinctly college preparatory, covering all grades from kindergarten to college.

Mrs. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 1440 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Telephone Brookline 7017

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Girls taught the use of Comptometer, Burroughs Calculator and Ledger Posting Machines

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Isai T. Kahn, Chairman Executive Committee

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WANTED—1 or 2 bkg. rooms; furn. or unfurn.; young married couple employed. H75, 1438 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—A first class upholsterer; steady work and best wages for a good man. Apply H. NICHOLS, 22 Water Street, Battle Creek, Mich. References desired. Mrs. H. W. Thompson, 4 Dusenbury Place, White Plains, N.Y.

WANTED—An experienced cook and experienced second maid for country house in Middletown, Rhode Island, from June 1 to Oct. 1. Good wages; references desired. X43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—at once, a first class upholsterer; steady work and best wages for a good man. Apply H. NICHOLS, 22 Water Street, Battle Creek, Mich. References desired. Mrs. H. W. Thompson, 4 Dusenbury Place, White Plains, N.Y.

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WALTHAM WATCHES

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Far-famed Grill Room

436 St. Catherine Street West

NEXT LOEW'S THEATRE

WORCESTER, MASS.

"Quality Always First"

CANDY JARS, STRET PITCHERS, CANDLE STICKS, VASES THAT ARE LARGE OR VASES THAT ARE SMALL. NO WONDER IT IS EASY TO FIND GIFTS FOR THAT CUT GLASS SHOWER AMONG SUCH THINGS AS THESE.

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WORCESTER, MASS.

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Embroideries—Good Shepherd Yarns

E. F. ROLSTON 302 Main St., Worcester

Hats for All Occasions at

LAYDEN'S

P. 4540 Room 3 339 Main St., Worcester

GUERTIN—Ladies' Hatter

688 MAIN ST. TEL. P. 3703

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3 Pleasant Street

Telephone Park 1922

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

TYNANS'

Home-made Candies

43 PLEASANT ST. WORCESTER

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Camp Tan-y-Llyn

A Summer Camp for Junior Boys

July 1st—August 26th

Mowry Lake—Rhinelander, Wisconsin. In the heart of the Great North Woods. 1600 feet above sea level.

EQUIPMENT

25 Acres of well-wooded land. Stone Lodge with hardwood floors, huge fireplace, and screened porch. Saddle horses. Fleet of motor canoes. White Sand Beach. 16 mile long. Diving apparatus. Athletic field. Manual Training Shop. Tests 1416 with raised floors. Activities supervised by college men, each one a specialist. For booklet write to

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CAMP OSSISPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ON LAKE OSSISPEE.

FOR BOYS UNDER 16. Conducted like a club, rates barely covering cost. Every boy of last year returning this season. Only six new campers remain to be selected from this year's applicants. New England boys given preference. Write for circular to F. M. GRACEY, Secretary, Box 8, Cambridge 39, Boston, or phone 6900 Cambridge.

Classified Advertisements

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WANTED—A postage stamp collection or accumulation of stamps. J. SCOTT, 705 W. 179th St., New York City. Phone Wadsworth 9202.

TYPING in own office by experienced stenographer. Room 907, Fifth Avenue Building, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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AWAY considerably, will share my large office in high class building. Write for appointment, starting business to Room 1232, 33 W. 42 St., New York City.

FOR RENT—Attractive house of 8 rooms, on water front at West Mass. Address to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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WANTED

Laundry Markers

Shirt Folders

Good Pay and Steady Work

Apply

LEWANDOS

WATERTOWN MASS

WANTED—Saleslady in bakery. 320 W. Madison St., Chicago. Ask for MISS CLEMENS.

WANTED—Prot. girl for gen housework, with or without laundry; 3 adults in family. Tel. Chatter 1274, 529 Albany Ave., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Protestant woman to cook for small family; no washing; salary \$40 month; good home; references desired. Mrs. H. W. Thompson, 4 Dusenbury Place, White Plains, N.Y.

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PROTESTANT CHAUFFEUR for Ford delivery car, Call Room 909, 280 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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WANTED—1 or 2 bkg. rooms; furn. or unfurn.; young married couple employed. H75, 1438 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

CLUBB & STEWART, LTD.

Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing and Furnishings

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Permanent Dye Works, Ltd.

H. L. JAMES, Manager

Modern Processes for the Cleaning and Dyeing of Delicate Fabrics

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Every popular design. With or without luminous dials. Reasonably priced. Guaranteed.

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Fresh Churned Butter

Pure Milk and Cream

Delivered daily

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HOUSE DRESSES, APRONS, ROMPERS, ETC.

Any article can now be bought at the factory. Buying direct from the maker means a lower price for the goods. I do no wholesale business, my trade is strictly retail.

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HOUSE DRESSES, APRONS, ROMPERS, ETC.

Any article can now be bought at the factory. Buying direct from the maker means a lower price for the goods. I do no wholesale business, my trade is strictly retail.

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A delicious, soft, and pure spring water.
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Complete assortment of flowering plants and bulbs, ferns and baskets.
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To Spruce Place, MINNEAPOLIS
Phone: Auto 88501, NW M. 2417 or 3251

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CLEANS RUGS CLEAN
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"Quality Without Extravagance"
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Popular Priced Suits. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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The shop extraordinary. Quality and service. Lunches, confections, after theater parties, fountain specialties. 124-128 Bremer Arcade, Saint Paul, Minn.

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SMART MILLINERY
BLOSSOM'S
303 SO. BURDICK STREET

LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE
109 So. Burdick Street
Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists. Popular Prices.

ROBERTSON
Furs and Fur Remodeling
301 South Burdick Street

MILLINERY
Gilmore Bros. 2nd floor
Oh! See the O-CEGAR MOPS!
It is an explanation many times eluded by our display of these goods in the BRIGHT BARGAIN BASEMENT, where we carry the mops and all the "Come-and-See" goods.

J. E. JONES SONS & CO. KALAMAZOO, MICH.
JEWELRY
DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE
N. C. TALL CO., 118 W. Main St.

"THE PARIS"
For First-Class Cleaning
222 W. Main Street Phone 157

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FRANK F. BELL, PROP.
PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMING AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS
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SHOES AND HOSIERY
G. R. Kinney Company
311 NORTH BURDICK STREET

YOU GET a top-notch in quality, and a rock-bottom in price by trading with
HARRIS AND PRATT Phone No. 9

RUSSELL'S GROCERY
324 S. BURDICK Phone 5050

RIDDLE'S MEAT SHOP
Pay cash, carry and save 20% on your Meats
114 S. Burdick 1234 Portage

GROCERIA
VEGETABLES
Cor. Rose and Water Sts.

S. O. BENNETT, SPOT CASH GROCER
We sell Knox Sparkling Gelatine
220 N. Burdick Street

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4th Floor, Gilmore Bros.
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Commercial and Portrait Photography
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Stewart Dry Goods Co.
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"And the next moment he lay sprawling in the clearing"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Outdoors A B C

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
A is for ALL of the wonder unfurled

B is for the BEAUTY of beautiful world.
C is for CLOUDLETS that fresh breezes sail.
D is for DAYLIGHT with dawn flooding dale.
E is for EVENING with soft call of birds.
F is for FIELDS with their low-grazing herds.
G is for GLADNESS of glad open air.
H is for HUMMING of bees everywhere.
I is for INSECTS with strange gleaming wings.
J is for JOY that the out-of-doors brings.
K is for little KNOLL climbed in our play.
L is for LILY-BELL picked by the way.
M is for MARSH where the gold kingcups grow.
N is the NOISE of the brook's gurgle-flow.
O is the OAK-TREE so stately and tall.
P squirrel's PICNIC of acorns that fall.
Q is for QUIET when rabbit darts past.
R is for RIVER that runs by so fast.
S is for SUN sinking low in the sky—
T TIME to start for home!—Well, by an' by!
U is for UPHILL road. Up it we roam.
V is for VIEW at the top of our home!
W is the WREN singing so full of glee
X after X-ERCISE, x-ultant, free!
Y is for YOU, dear, with Z, ZEAL to start
Z Learning the Alphabet of 'Out-door's Heart!

Lundy Carves the Walls of the "Cubby"

When June days came around again, bringing vacation time and the joys of summer, Ted and Lundy lost no time in finishing up their cubby-hole on the vacant lot across from Ted's house. The hole had been dug the previous summer and had a real trap door in its roof, with leather hinges. The roof was just level with the earth and the underground room was eight feet long, five feet wide, and deep enough to stand erect in.

Lundy liked carving, and making little statues and things out of wood, so he had the task of decorating the walls of the cubby. These walls were of very firm clay, of a brown color, dark in some places and light in

others. Lundy had a big knife his father had given him, and the end of a hoe that had lost its handle, and with these as tools he was to be the artist of the cubby. He squatted on the floor and set to work. Meanwhile Ted had started to dig out a fireplace in the end of the cubby away from the door, so that the boys would be able to roast potatoes and keep warm in the fall.

Lundy divided one of the side walls into panels with round pillars to mark them off. These pillars were carved out of the clay with the knife, and then all the dirt between them dug away with the hoe. The pillars and the panels were scraped and smoothed off for many an hour by Lundy, who spent on this work all the time that he could spare from playing "work up," swimming and hoeing the weeds out of his home garden.

When the clay was smooth enough to satisfy Lundy, he began to use the knife to carve his pictures, which were of all sorts, very much like those that the Indians, who used to live in caves in the cliffs in the deserts of the United States, made a long, long time ago. Lundy always liked to play he was an Indian. He certainly had the quickness and skill of the Indians, and his dark face made him look a good deal like one.

Picture after picture Lundy carved out with his sharp knife, and he had no end of fun in thinking up things to put on the walls. One day he even went down to the library and the lady who had charge of it and who liked boys very much, found a book showing carvings the Indians had made hundreds and hundreds of years ago, and which she called "hieroglyphics."

Both Lundy and Ted had a great time learning how to pronounce that word. Some of the pictures that Lundy made on the walls of the cubby were men and women, dogs, trees, chickens, and stars in the sky, and a picture of a house with smoke coming out of the chimney. The boys were looking forward to the time when they could sit in front of their fireplace, and look at the things carved on the walls. As soon as one side of the cubby had been carved as well as he wanted it, Lundy started on the other wall. When the fathers and mothers of the two cubby-builders heard of the pictures and the fireplace they came down and looked at them, and thought them very, very fine, as, indeed they were.

Little Dancing Lanterns

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Little dancing lanterns,
Dancing in the night,
In a narrow, gleaming line,
Sharp with jeweled light,
Little foreign lanterns,
Will you let us know
Where you learned the lovely airs
That become you so?

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Little Black Bear Spends a Night in the Forest

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Now when the White-White Horse disappeared through the dusk with the Pretty Lady and Little Black Bear on his back, his feet seemed suddenly shod with wings. Indeed, he traveled so very swiftly that, in telling of it afterward, Little Black Bear was never quite certain that they had not actually skimmed through the air. But—as he always added in conclusion—whether they did or did not made no very great difference. The important point was that even the wind could not have moved faster, so that, in most no time at all, the three of them found themselves at the edge of a very black, and very deep, and very great forest.

"What a wonderful place!" cried Little Black Bear. "Do let us go on into the depths of it!"

"No," answered the Lady, as she brought the White-White Horse to a stop. "At least I may not go, for I have much else to do. But it is here that you are to alight and set out in quest of your story."

"Oh, that will be fine," said Little Black Bear, as he prepared to climb to the ground. And then, hesitating for a moment, he added, "But how am I to get back to the menagerie tent?"

"Trust me for that," the Lady replied, "for in due time I shall come to you again and then the three of us will once more return to Spangleland."

And as her wiggly-nosed passenger scrambled down, the golden-haired one bade him a merry farewell and was gone.

For a moment Little Black Bear stood looking after the fleeting forms and then, turning his face toward the forest and tucking his lunch bag more securely under one arm, he waddled into the deepening gloom as quickly as his rather short legs would carry him.

"Why, it must be here that the circus gets all its poles," he exclaimed as he looked about at the tremendously tall trees. "Goodness, the number of them! And the size! There's one that's every bit as big around as Hippo; and another that's even larger than Elephant!" He recalled what the crow in the messenger's cap had said about a million trillion clouds. "Yes," he said, wagging his head rather wisely, "there must easily be that many trees."

So, talking to himself as he went, and picking his way around the ends of gray, gnarled logs, Little Black Bear trudged deeper and deeper into

the forest. As he advanced the gloom changed to night, and though the traveler's eyes were very bright and quite used to the dark, he finally decided to find a resting place until morning.

Now, Little Black Bear had never spent a night in the woods but was, on the contrary, accustomed to snuggled close in the straw on the floor of a splendid red and golden cage. Still, he had often heard his elders tell of the great wide world and he knew that hollow trees were supposed to make ideal lodging places. So he immediately set about to find one. He had not far to look, for very soon he came to a tree of unusual size and there, in its base, was a most inviting black hole. Going up to it, he found that the hole opened into a round room in the trunk. The floor of the room was packed close with leaves that crackled under foot as their visitor stepped over them.

"Why, I shall be most comfortable here," cried Little Black Bear. "I had no idea one could find such houses as this away in the depths of the forest!"

In fact the discovery so delighted him that he began to sing the merriest kind of a tune and, noting that the walls of the tree caused his voice to seem much deeper than it really was, he sang the song all over again. Next—because he loved to hear the leaves crackle and crunch—he broke into a jig and ended by rolling over and over on the floor. But in doing this he all but crushed the paper bag which held his lunch and that caused him to remember that perhaps he should dine before going to bed. So, getting up, he went out into the open and sat down with his back to the tree. Here he undid the bag and rummaged inside with his paw. He was very much tempted to eat the taffy-on-the-stick but finally decided on an apple. Munching upon this, he sat peering into the night.

Here and there winged little spots of light glowed for a moment and then were snuffed out again. They made Little Black Bear think of spangles. They were about that size. He thought they might be the fireflies of which he had heard. But, aside from the twinkle-dots, all was gloom broken only by immense columns that were even blacker than the night itself. And these Little Black Bear knew were the trunks of the great trees that stood near his own. How big everything was. How cool and sweet the air. How he wished all the other animals were with him. What a story he would have to tell!

From away in the distance came a faint "hoot, hoot, hoot." Out of nearby trees dropped odd little sounds as though something were hopping about on the branches. But by now he had disposed of his apple and so, carefully closing the paper bag, he rose to his feet and returned to the room in the tree.

"Gracious," he said, "why, it must be after 9 o'clock. I was never up this late before in all my life. What a lark I am having—"

"I say, hush up, whoever you may be down below," suddenly broke forth a voice from somewhere outside and over his head, "First you rouse a body with your singing, and now you insist upon talking to yourself."

"Oh, please excuse me," answered Little Black Bear, feeling very much ashamed. "I really didn't mean to disturb anyone."

"Well, it's all right this time, only kindly don't do it again." Then, after a pause, "Will you be with us long?"

"Well—er—that is—I really don't know," he answered.

"Family?" inquired the voice.

"Oh, no!" Little Black Bear hastened to reply. "I am quite alone. But who are you, if I may ask?"

"Hey, there!" came an entirely new voice—this time from very high overhead—"how long are you two going to keep folks awake with that chattering!"

But neither Little Black Bear nor the one to whom he had been talking answered so much as a word. Instead, silence now fell as deep as the night that surrounded the tree. Little Black Bear hardly dared move for fear the leaves might crackle and then, after a time—for he had already become drowsy—he gradually forgot the strange voices that had come from above, and slipped away into Slumberland.

Now whether it was this sound that awakened him, Little Black Bear had no way of knowing, but, however that may have been, the very first thing that came to him when he again opened his eyes was the rhythm and ring of an echoing hammer. He knew it was a hammer, for he had sometimes seen the men of the circus at work on the cages. Indeed, as he lay there on the warm bed of leaves he could almost see the nails slowly sink into place.

"Surely, now, some one must be building a house in the forest," he said as he scrambled to his feet and went to the door of the tree. "Yes, and it must be somewhere up the side of that slope."

For, now that day had come, Little Black Bear could see that the tree in which he had spent the night stood at the foot of what looked to be a mountain—a mountain that was covered with trees quite as big as those that grew at its base. So closely did these stand and so dense were their boughs that it was only here and there that a bit of the sun found its way through the leaves. Because of this, Little Black Bear was reminded of the soft, gray twilight-time that always brought Diggeldy Dan to the menagerie tent.

There were birds of many kinds in many, many trees twittering and teetering as if discussing their plans for the day. Their voices caused little Black Bear to remember the mysterious ones of the night. But he soon decided that those who spoke to him might be any two of the whole dozens of birds. So, turning his thoughts to peanuts and carrots he sat down and, with the lunch bag between his knees, devoured a most appetizing breakfast. Once more he was about to eat the taffy-on-the-stick, but again decided to wait until later. As he finished his last peanut the pounding of the hammer sounded again and then, a moment later, came the rising and falling "gr-r-r-rrr" of a saw.

"I have just got to find out what all that is about," decided Little Black Bear, as he folded his lunch bag. "Who knows? It may prove the best kind of an adventure."

And so, guided by the song of the saw, he started up the side of the mountain. As he progressed the trees grew less dense and this made more light. Long, dazzling beams that seemed to split into thousands of glistening splinters came from the foliage canopy that spread far above. Great rocks began to appear. The grass grew very green. The hammering was very near and now and then, reaching the edge of what proved to be a broad clearing, Little Black Bear came in sight of a scene that caused him to halt in utter amazement.

Spread out before him was a sort of niche in the mountain with a floor as wide as the menagerie tent, fully as smooth—and almost as long. At the back of the niche and framed by jagged rocks were two wooden doors made of small trunks of trees bound tightly together with bolts and with bars. Both these doors were closed as if shutting the mouth of a cave.

But it was what occupied the center of the clearing that held the fascinated attention of Little Black Bear. Here was a wide-spreading tree and under its shade an enormously long work-bench surrounded by whole drifts of curlycue shavings. The bench was fitted with a vise with wide wooden jaws, while its face was covered with many strange tools. Just in front of the bench and half in the sunlight were two ponderous saw-horses that supported an oddly shaped frame. And, bending over these, a cap on his head and a carpenter's apron tied round his waist was a shaggy coated Bruin of marvelous size.

Now, of course, Little Black Bear took in the entire scene in a whole lot less time than it has taken to tell of it. Indeed, by now he had softly lifted himself to the top of a rock that he might obtain a still better view. Then, just as he had done so, and without the least sign of warning, the rock rolled away with a crash, and the next moment he lay sprawling in the clearing not a half-dozen steps from the one in the cap and the apron!

How the Trees Play

"Well" smiled the daisy, as Nancy came running down the path toward evening, "so you are curious to know how the trees play: I shall tell you, for I have been watching them all day. To begin with, trees are very musical, and almost always sing when they play. I heard one wild fig tree softly crooning

Dimpled, dappled, sunlit grass,
Windily, tumblily, breezes pass,
Greenly, sheenily, smooth leaves play,
Fruitily, roundly, leaves drop away.

And at the end of the song the wild fig tree gave a little shake to his boughs, and down tumbled a tiny round fig, which is, as you know, not the eatable kind.

"Trees like to play ball, and a favorite game with those trees who have acorns, is to aim them at some passer-by, in the hope that he will think there is someone hidden in the bushes. I saw a man walking past that big oak tree, holding his hat in his hand, as it was so nice and shady under the trees. Presently one mischievous oak aimed a very fat acorn at his head: He gave a jump and said 'Who did that—you come out of there!' And the oak tree chuckled.

"Trees like to play at dressing up, just like children. We flowers do not dress up, but always wear the same costume, although sometimes we shorten or lengthen our skirts. But the trees take every opportunity, as for instance the changing of the seasons, to have a great fancy dress ball. I have seen them appear in the most delicate green dresses at times, and the same year they will wear a riot of color like orange, yellow, and red, so that you would hardly know they were the same trees. Vain, I call it," remarked the daisy, as she perked up a prim white ruffle.

Nancy was busy watching a willow tree dipping its branches into the waters of a rippling stream. "Always playing with water" said the daisy. "I never see those willows but they are wet up to the knees from paddling and dipping about."

"Those mimosas" as Nancy pointed to some beautiful flat-topped trees. "Well, they are always swinging up and down, and dancing little jigs. As soon as the sun sinks toward the west, they fold all the little leaves together and tuck them into bed until the next day!"

My Little Bubble

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My little bubble is a world
Of salmon pink and gold.
My little bubble is a world
That's neither new nor old.
My little bubble is a land
That folk have longed to know.
But maps, alas, have never shown
The proper way to go.

THE HOME FORUM

The New Lord Petty Bag

On the morning after our vicar's arrival in London he attended at the Petty Bag Office. It was situated in the close neighborhood of Downing Street and the higher government; and though the building itself was not much, seeing that it was shored up on one side, that it bulged out in the front, was foul with smoke, dingy with dirt, and was devoid of any single architectural grace or modern improvement, nevertheless its position gave it a status in the world which made the clerks in the Lord Petty Bag's office quite respectable in their walk in life. Mark had seen his friend Sowerby on the previous evening, and had then made an appointment with him for the following morning at the new minister's office. And now he was there a little before his time, in order that he might have a few minutes' chat with his brother. When Mark found himself in the private secretary's room he was quite astonished to see the change in his brother's appearance which the change in his official rank had produced. Jack Roberts had been a well-built, straight-legged, lissome young fellow, pleasant to the eye because of his natural advantages, but rather given to a harum-skarum style of gait, and occasionally careless, not to say slovenly, in his dress. But now he was the very pink of perfection. His jaunty frock-coat fitted him to perfection; not a hair of his head was out of place; his waistcoat and trousers were glossy and new, and his umbrella, which stood in the umbrella stand in the corner, was tight, and neat, and small, and natty. "Well, John, you've become quite a great man," said his brother. "I don't know much about that," said John; "but I find that I have an enormous deal of fagging to go through."

"Do you mean work? I thought you had about the easiest berth in the whole Civil Service."

"Ah! that's just the mistake that people make. Because we don't cover whole reams of foolscap paper at the rate of fifteen lines to a page, and five words to a line, people think that we private secretaries have got nothing to do. Look here," and he tossed over scornfully a dozen or so of little notes. "I tell you what, Mark; it is no easy matter to manage the patronage of a Cabinet minister. Now I am bound to write to every one of these fellows a letter that will please him; and yet I shall refuse to every one of them the request which he asks."

"That must be difficult."

"Difficult is no word for it. But, after all, it consists chiefly in the knack

of the thing. One may have the wit from such a sharp and waspish word as 'no' to pluck the sting.

I do it every day, and I really think that the people like it."

"Perhaps your refusals are better than other people's acquiescences."

"I don't mean that at all. We private secretaries have all to do the same thing. Now, would you believe it? I have used up three lifts of note-paper already in telling people that

An Old-Fashioned Garden

Four o'clock and prince's feather, Lady-slippers, wilding thyme, Pinks and purple phlox together. Ribbon grass to bind my rhyme. All the lilies in the middle, And the roses at the rim. Color, scent, and tangled beauty, Filled that garden to the brim.

—Margaret E. Sangster.



Lisière de Forêt, by Diaz, in the Louvre, Paris

The Art of Diaz

Barbizon, in 1836, was an obscure hamlet, lost in the middle of the landes and woods, and haunted only by some artists then unknown to fame, enthusiastic worshippers of its wild beauty. Its inhabitants were poor woodcutters and tillers of the meager soil—richer in its rocks of sandstone than in agricultural produce. "Aligny was there, and Diaz," says M. Sensier, and Rousseau, and Rousseau's instructions on the palette were the "point de départ" of the real talent of Diaz, for color. At this period the fine studies of the "Grand Refusé" (Rousseau) were a revelation to the quondam painter of porcelain, who had been struggling, all alone, to purge himself of the traditions of the "peinture" of the apothecaries' gallipot, and the chocolate cup. "Diaz," M. Sensier adds, "was conquered immediately by Rousseau, and his admiration for him remained for ever, the conviction . . . of all his life. Speak of it to Diaz, now!" he says, "and you will see his Castilian look lighten up at the memory of the great chief who led him on to victory."

The admirers of Diaz must turn to Thoré for the sympathetic note of true admiration; but it is the old original Diaz, whom Thoré writes of in 1846, when already his popularity was great, and "there is a great demand for his work, and it brings him extremely high prices." One picture, from the Salon of 1846, was bought by Melssoir: "The interior of a forest; the trees: blonde, red-headed, yellow, green—all gilded by a light which breaks out glittering everywhere; and brambles and plants intermingled joyously, and clambering up the trunks of the oaks in search of their share of the sunshine; and, in the middle of the picture, a little figure dressed in harmonious red, attracting the eye to a point. . . . In effect, Melssoir has set out at once for some forest, after the purchase of his Diaz. It is very likely that he will come back to us a landscape painter."—From "The Painters of Barbizon," by John W. Mallett.

Ben Lomond

At the head of Leven Vale, we set off in the steamer Water Witch over the crystal waters of Loch Lomond, passing Inch Murrin, the deer-park of the Duke of Montrose, and Inch Callach. . . . "where gray pines wave Their shadows . . ."

Under the clear sky and golden light of the declining sun, we entered the Highlands, and heard on every side names we had learned long ago in the lays of Scott. Here were Glen Fruin and Bannochter, Rosa Dhu and the pass of Beal-na-na. Further still, we passed Rob Roy's rock, where the lake is locked in by lofty mountains. The cone-like peak of Ben Lomond rises far above on the right. Ben Vorlich stands in front, and the jagged crest of Ben Arthur looks over the shoulders of the western hills. A Scotchman on board pointed out to us the remarkable places, and related

many interesting legends. Above Inversnaid, where there is a beautiful waterfall, leaping over the rock and glancing out from the overhanging birches, we passed McFarland's Island, concerning the origin of which name he gave a history. A nephew of one of the old Earls of Lennox, the ruins of whose castle we saw on Inch Murrin . . . was obliged to flee. Returning after many years, he built a castle upon this island, which was always afterward named, on account

burgh to Staffa. Stirling and Edinburgh Castles would have been visible, but that the clouds hung low in the valley of the Forth and hid them from our sight.

The view from Ben Lomond is nearly twice as extensive as that from Cotskill, being uninterrupted on every side, but it wants the glorious forest scenery, clear, blue sky, and active rejoicing character of the latter. —From "Views Afoot," by Bayard Taylor.

The Sweet Days

Can I forget the sweet days that have been,
When from the hills of Gwent I saw
The earth
Burned into two by Severn's silver
flood:
When I would go alone at night to see
The moonlight, like a big white
butterfly,
Dreaming on that old castle near
Cearlon,
While at its side the Usk went softly
by:
Can I forget the sweet days that have
been,
The villages so green I have been
in,
Llantarnam, Magor, Malpas, and
Llanwrern,
Liswery, old Cearlon, and Altermyn?
Can I forget the banks of Malpas
Brook,
Or Ebbw's voice in such a wild de-
light,
As on he dashed with pebbles in his
throat,
Gurgling towards the sea with all
his might?
—William H. Davies.

A Town After Sunset

There is something especially attractive in making your first acquaintance with a town after sunset. The shops look so gay, the passersby have a holiday air, they gather in groups, especially the young men of the place, and laugh and chatter. In the home streets people sit out on their stoops, and the few lights are reflected wonderfully from arched boughs and fluttering leaves, while long dark reaches tempt you with mystery and promise. Girls in white dresses flit by, a mother sings to her baby from an upper chamber, and somewhere a bell rings slowly. So we wandered idly in the scented spring dusk. The young people who work in Newburyport's factories are a cheerful type, to judge by those we saw in Market Square and Brown's Square, where huge elms in double rows and a breadth of grass make a parklet on which several of the oldest houses and three or four churches face, lending their dignity to the gracious welcome of the noble trees. Facing on this square we found another hotel, the Brown, looking comfortable and sleepy. We sat down on a bench and watched the children playing in and out about the statue of William Lloyd Garrison, by D. C. French, an uninspired work, but looking its best in the shadow. Garrison was born in this town. . . . The whole place was of a peacefulness that touched you. . . . Frogs croaked and insects chirped, making a fairy ringing in the air. Couples sauntered slowly by the margin of the water or sat under the trees on the grass. Two youths with a pocket flashlight and butterfly net were hunting moths along the strip of shore, giving little exclamations of triumph and excitement. —From "Old Seaport Towns of New England," by Hildegarde Hawthorne.

"The Steps of a Good Man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY one would like to appropriate the psalmist's statement that "the steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord; and he delighteth in his way"; but the fact that the ordinary human being's steps are not uniformly or even commonly such as end in harmony tends to discourage the assumption that they are ordered by the Lord and to induce the admission that one has perhaps not quite measured up to the standard indicated in the phrase, "a good man." Clearly enough, a good man's steps are motivated and governed by good; but who is the good man? It is impossible to discover what constitutes the good man without first considering what is his source of goodness, and what inspires him to love and to express good. Since nothing human or material is ever found to be wholly good, thought necessarily turns to God as the unchanging divine Principle, as the source whence emanate all real expressions of good. Referring to this conception of God, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 286 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "In the Saxon and twenty other tongues good is the term for God. The Scriptures declare all that He made to be good, like Himself,—good in Principle and idea. Therefore the spiritual universe is good and reflects God as He is."

This, then, is the explanation of the "good man," the man concerning whose genesis it is written that "God created man in his own image," and that "God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." No mortal can claim to be this spiritual man in God's likeness. The mortal is, indeed, a supposititious being in an existence which imitates, but never succeeds in representing the spiritual likeness of God. Jesus the Christ persistently distinguished between the mortal and the immortal, and because of this scientific distinction, he was able so successfully to subdue the corporeal senses that the "steps of a good man" were shown in his own demonstration to be those spiritual activities that lead away from the domination of the senses; and he also proved that spiritual joy lies in this way. How vigilantly he refused to identify spiritual qualities as finite person was illustrated in his familiar dialogue with the young man who inquired of him what good thing he should do that he might have eternal life. "Why callest thou me good?" was Jesus' answer; "there is none good but one, that is, God; but if thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments." The commandments, obedience to which would lead to eternal life, were each designed to nullify some phase of material sense, and, as epitomized by Jesus on another occasion, simply demanded all-absorbing love for God, as good, and for spiritual man who expresses that good.

Even if a man undertakes to keep these commandments, however, he will find himself still unsatisfied, as did the rich young man who approached Jesus, if he tries to extract happiness from material things apart from his spiritual experience. The inability, in the midst of material shadows, to discern and joyfully to appropriate what is really substantial and good will continue so long as a man believes that good inheres in matter and that the good things which he desires are material. It is just as necessary to know that the things which spiritual man possesses and desires to possess are "things of the Spirit," or perhaps more specifically, states of consciousness, as it is to know that man is himself spiritual.

Covetousness for the things of the flesh disappears when it is understood that, as James declares, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." All the steps of the good man will, then, so fast as they are revealed, direct a man away from desire for those abundances and successes so dear to the human mind, and enable him to realize his desires in their beautiful actuality as ideas in Mind. Of the exclusive reality of Spirit and spiritual things, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 275 of Science and Health, "All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause, and effect belong to God. These are His attributes, the eternal manifestation of the infinite divine Principle. Love. No wisdom is wise but His wisdom; no truth is true, no love is lovely, no life is Life but the divine; no good is, but the good God bestows."

A man can rise to a discernment of the reality and presence of spiritual good and demonstrate its supremacy in his individual experience in the exact ratio that his thought becomes spiritualized, as he, that is to say, changes the basis of his thought from matter to Mind. This change from the mortal to the spiritual standpoint of existence is not made, however, without resistance on the part of materiality. On the contrary, the steps of that which is born of the flesh are constantly pursuing the steps of that which is born of Spirit in the effort to prevent the progress of consciousness. Paul keenly felt this inner conflict and as keenly analyzed it. "I find then a law," he said, "that, when I would do good, evil is present with me. For I delight in the law of God after the inward man; but I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law

of sin which is in my members." Nevertheless, he thanked God that "with the mind" he himself served "the law of God," and was able, through his understanding, constantly to "prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."

It is through the understanding of God as divine Principle, or good, and of man as the idea of Principle, and the application of this understanding to false mortal beliefs, that spiritual good comes to dominate the temporal, and a man is enabled to illustrate in his experience how it is that the steps of a good man are ordered by divine Principle to ends of harmony. "When we realize that Life is Spirit," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 264 of Science and Health, "never in nor of matter, this understanding will expand into self-completeness, finding all in God, good, and needing no other consciousness."

The Gay Time Is Begun

Look! look! the spring is come:
O feel the gentle air,
That wanders thro' the boughs to
burst
The thick buds everywhere!
The birds are glad to see
The high unclouded sun:
Winter is fled away, they sing,
The gay time is begun.

Adown the meadows green
Let us go dance and play,
And look for violets in the lane,
And ramble far away
To gather primroses,
That in the woodland grow,
And hunt for oxlips, or if yet
The blades of bluebells show.

There the old woodman gruff
Hath half the coppice cut,
And weaves the hurdles all day long
Beside his willow hut.

—From "Shorter Poems," by Robert Bridges.

Old and New Books

There is no sillier affectation than that of old-worldism. To rave about Sir Robert Browne and know nothing of William Cobbett is foolish. To turn your back upon your own time is simply to provoke living wars, with rudimentary but effective humor, to chalk opprobrious epithets upon your person. But, on the other hand, to depend upon your contemporaries for literary sustenance, to be reduced to scan the lists of "Forthcoming Works" with a hungry eye, to complain of a dearth of new poems, and new novels, and new sermons, is worse than affectation—it is stupidity.—Augustine Birrell.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Views of Ghalib Kemaly Bey

OUTSIDE the circle of what may be called "interests," it is safe to say that, in all civilized countries, the great bulk of public opinion is in favor of ending, once and for all, "the Turkish régime." There is no desire to put an end to Turkey as an independent state; but there is a very strong desire that that tyranny, which the Ottoman has exercised for over 500 years over subject peoples, shall now, finally, come to an end, and all opportunity for its further exercise be forever eliminated.

Once the circle of interests is entered the outlook is, of course, very different. In the years of the war, when all interests save one, the winning of the war, were more or less submerged, such countries as France and Italy, for instance, vied with one another in denouncing the Turk, in proclaiming the utter overthrow which awaited him when the war should be fought and won, and in supporting such claims as those of the Greek and the Armenian for final deliverance from his tyrannies. With the war won, however, with Germany reduced to impotence and the great concern thus removed, the interests straightway revived; and, before the world was well aware of what was happening, the great diplomatic organization by which, in times past, the Turk maintained himself and was maintained in Constantinople, was completely rehabilitated. The sanctity of the Caliphate and the danger of outraging the religious sense of the Muhammadans of the world were the stalking horses, but the motive power was supplied by the French financier, who reckoned, quite justly, on the Turk being more pliable than any mandatory that could be thought of, and by the Italian politician, who saw in the maintenance of the Turk the most certain weapon for combating Greek aspirations.

And so the Turk took heart of grace. After all, he was not entirely without friends, even yet; and, resourceful as ever, he discovered that there were many things, very much to his liking, that he could still do. On the tangible side, there was almost unlimited scope for the efforts of such men as Mustapha Kemal Pasha, whilst on the intangible, but no less important side, there was equally unlimited opportunity to secure some real enlightenment in Europe on the Turkish question, through the highly skilled work of Ghalib Kemaly Bey. Thus, whilst Mustapha Kemal Pasha was vigorously solving the Armenian question and, incidentally, the Greek question in Asia Minor, according to the Talaat formula, Ghalib Kemaly Bey, formerly Turkish Minister in Athens, set sail for western Europe, and, one day, landed with his suite at San Remo.

At San Remo, Ghalib Kemaly Bey was seen by a representative of this paper, and, at once, opened his heart. The attitude of the Allies toward the Turk was, he declared in effect, simply monstrous. Turkey would, in all probability, never sign the shameful treaty which was, even at that moment, under preparation. Turkey "would not tolerate oppression," and would not obey Greek or any other alien rule. The Turks might not have machine-guns, aeroplanes, and other "diabolical instruments," now employed by western civilization, but they would resist "with sticks and stones," if necessary, the shameless attempt to thrust them under a foreign nation. Furthermore, Ghalib Kemaly Bey continued with terrible significance, let the Allies remember that there were no less than 350,000,000 Muhammadans in the world, and that they would rally, to a man, round their Caliph. As to the Armenian so-called atrocities, they were, of course, "greatly exaggerated," but, anyhow, the one thing that Turkey desired, above all others, was that Armenia should be autonomous under the guidance and suzerainty of Turkey.

And so it went on. If it had not so much high tragedy behind it, here would be high comedy indeed. The Turk as a protester against oppression! The Turk outraged at the use of machine-guns, aeroplanes, and other "diabolical instruments" now employed by western civilization! The Turk ready to fight with sticks and stones for a righteous cause! The Turk as guide and mentor of an "autonomous Armenia"! The light at San Remo is too pitiless for such trappings.

But, indeed, no one can take Ghalib Kemaly Bey seriously. It is quite in vain for him to refer ominously to the 350,000,000 Muhammadans who stand ready to rally to the support of their Caliph "if he is interfered with." The world is not unmindful of the fact that when that Caliph issued a solemn call to a great jihad, in the early days of the great war, the overwhelming majority of those 350,000,000 Muhammadans, like a certain entirely fictitious character, simply "took no notice." "The Arabs will make common cause with the Turks on the question of the Caliphate," declared Ghalib Kemaly Bey in a forceful conclusion. But the world, outside the interests, is still, it may be ventured, unmoved.

Was it not a well-known Italian professor, deeply versed in such matters, who recently proved with a wealth of learning that the Caliphate, as it exists today, was "invented" by Abdul Hamid I, as late as 1774, in order to secure some moral ascendancy over the Tartars of the Crimea? And did he not show that it was Abdul Hamid II, because "he found the idea so useful," who elevated the doctrine to a position of tremendous sanctity? That, declared the Italian professor, in so many words, was all, or nearly all, the sanctity there was attaching to it. The views of Ghalib Kemaly Bey are no more convincing than are the works of Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

The Senate Minority Leader

THE announcement by Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, that he would not seek to continue to act as minority leader in the United States Senate ended an apparent deadlock which had existed for several months, in which the strength of the Democratic side of the Chamber was evenly divided between the Nebraskan and

Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama. The indications were, however, that the deadlock would have been broken, perhaps by a majority of two votes, at least, in favor of Senator Underwood, even if Senator Hitchcock had not retired from the contest voluntarily. It will be recalled that at the last previous caucus called to choose a minority leader, Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, who might have cast the deciding vote, refused to express a preference for either of the candidates, because, he said, both were his friends and he was unable to choose between them. Since then, however, Senator Smith is reported to have said that his choice would be Senator Underwood. Likewise, since the former caucus, Carter Glass, for a time Secretary of the Treasury, has taken his seat as Senator from Virginia, succeeding Senator Thomas S. Martin, whom Senator Hitchcock had succeeded as minority leader. Senator Glass has, it is said, for some time stood ready to cast his vote for the Alabama Senator.

Perhaps no great surprise was felt in political circles, in Washington and elsewhere in the United States, when the announcement of Senator Hitchcock's withdrawal was made. His leadership of the Senate minority forces was regarded as more or less temporary, although before assuming it he had become the ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee. His opportunity to prove his qualifications as a leader came in the long months in which the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations covenant were under consideration in the Senate. With the division in the Democratic ranks upon the questions of ratification, reservations, and textual amendments, it became increasingly impossible for the Nebraskan to please or conciliate the divergent factions. It has been asserted by his critics within his own party that he lacks the initiative which Senator Underwood is said to possess, and that his unquestioning adherence to the wishes of the White House in directing the Treaty fight prevented ratification of that document months ago, with such reservations and amendments as the President would have been bound to accept. Senator Hitchcock's critics enjoy the tactical advantage of being able to make claims which no one can call upon them to prove, and which, likewise, cannot be disproved. The status quo ante bellum in the Senate Treaty fight can hardly be restored. The scars left by the bitterness of partisan and intermixture strife can scarcely be eradicated in a moment.

How far, if at all, the result of the recent Nebraska primary contest influenced Senator Hitchcock in announcing his voluntary withdrawal from the leadership fight cannot, of course, be said. His failure in that State to "eliminate" William Jennings Bryan from the Nebraska delegation to the San Francisco convention, as he sought to do, possibly detracted somewhat from the prestige which he had retained. It is quite certain that the result of the Nebraska vote could not have encouraged him.

The selection of Senator Underwood by the Democrats of the Senate to act as their floor leader seems still further to indicate the growing tendency in that Chamber to disregard what had been supposed to be established precedent. Senator Underwood, according to the traditions of the Senate, was not in line for the leadership. He is just about to complete his first term of service in that body, and, according to "rank," is the junior of many Democrats who might aspire to the position which his colleagues have assigned to him. It is true, of course, that he came to the Senate with a record of long and successful party leadership in the House of Representatives, but the veterans in the upper chamber of Congress usually seem disinclined to accept, at their face value, any diploma, any reward of merit, or any service stripes bestowed by the House. Their standards have heretofore been those of their own fixing, and the freshmen and juniors, in years past, have had to make their own way, usually against some odds, and sometimes in the face of what, in another school, would be called "hazing." Perhaps Senator Underwood recognized no such limitation as this precedent pretended to impose. His record, almost since the day he moved across the corridor from the House, would indicate that he did not. An equal disregard for traditions has been shown by Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, a Republican, who, under the former rule, would still be regarded almost as a fledgling, but who has, in recent months, exhibited many of the qualities of leadership. He, like the Alabama Senator, is a graduate of the House school, where, perhaps, in the somewhat less decorous rough-and-tumble of parliamentary warfare, the men who do the fighting learn tactical maneuvers which serve them well in emergencies.

Another Cabinet Crisis in Spain

THE announcement from Madrid that the Spanish Premier, Mr. Allendesalazar, has placed his resignation in the hands of the King, and that the famous "concentration Ministry" is about to follow many predecessors into retirement, can come as a surprise to no one at all acquainted with the political situation in Spain. The Allendesalazar Cabinet, in the first place, was never built to last. Of all the makeshift ministries which Spain has seen, during the past few years, this strange conglomeration of all talents was perhaps the most obviously a mere stop-gap. It was formed for one ostensible purpose and really for no other purpose, namely, the passing of the budget, and, having entirely failed to fulfill that purpose, it has, at last, apparently succumbed to the intrigue and utter dissension which characterized it from the first.

The whole interlude, for it can be called nothing more, is typically Spanish. On the downfall of the Sanchez de Toca Cabinet, last December, Spain was faced with a political crisis of most satisfying proportions. It appeared to be quite impossible to form a new ministry. All manner of possibilities and combinations were discussed and even tried, but, one after another, they failed to come to anything. At last the King surprised every one, as he has done more than once in the past, by a violent departure from the accepted path. He sent for Manuel Allendesalazar, a man very little known to the general public, who for some time had been occupying a position of honorable obscurity as president of the Senate, and requested him to form a ministry. Mr. Allendesalazar, as president of the Senate, was a neutral as far as party was concerned. The only kind of ministry, therefore, that he could form

was a coalition ministry, and it was this task that the King requested him to set about.

Now, as a temporary expedient, such a scheme represented a most astute piece of political maneuvering. For the situation was full of just those dramatic possibilities so dear to the heart of the Spanish statesman. The country was "in danger," in sore need of a government that would sink all differences, and carry through the work of financial and economic adjustment and rehabilitation which the times so urgently demanded. The appeal was made by a non-partisan statesman. By responding to his call, no party would be placed at an advantage or a disadvantage. It was simply a great opportunity for "a display of patriotism." Mr. Allendesalazar, therefore, found his work quite unexpectedly easy. From Mr. Maura he went to Mr. Dato, from Mr. Dato to Mr. Cierva, and from Mr. Cierva to the Count de Romanones, and every one of them declared that "as a matter of patriotism" they would undoubtedly assist. It was the same with the Marques de Albuemas, better known as Mr. Garcia Prieto, and with Mr. Alba; both agreed to do what they could. And so, within less than twenty-four hours, the "concentration Ministry," as it came to be called, was formed, with the comfortable, solid, easy-going, non-combative Mr. Allendesalazar as Prime Minister.

Thus the machine was erected, but any survey of the past few months must lead to the conviction that it never worked. From the very first, the Maurist element gave rise to serious difficulty. Beyond a few preliminary excursions in the Cortes, the great work of the budget was entirely neglected; whilst it was openly declared, in certain quarters, that the whole affair was nothing less than an attempt on the part of the Maura-Cierva interests to "discredit Parliament," and to "govern Spain without a Cortes." Mr. Allendesalazar strove valiantly to prevent a collapse, but, for some time past, it has been evident that the news which has just come through from Madrid could only be deferred for a matter of days, or weeks at the most.

North Dakota's Coal Fields

IN THESE days of ever-increasing prices for fuel, both coal and oil, the report of a recent survey of the North Dakota coal fields cannot fail to attract attention and arouse interest. The fact has been known for many years, of course, that there exist in that State extensive undeveloped deposits of lignite coal, but it will cause some surprise, no doubt, to learn that according to the estimate made by E. J. Babcock, dean of the state university's school of mines, these deposits embrace approximately 32,000 square miles, and are estimated as being capable of yielding 500,000,000,000 tons of fuel. When it is considered that this reserve or undeveloped deposit is but approximately one-tenth of the estimated coal reserve of the United States, including Alaska, its relative importance may not appear so great as the figures would at first indicate, but when the fact is considered that these vast deposits lie in a section of the country remote from the present great coal-producing centers, and when the increasing importance and costs of transportation are taken into account, their potential value is enhanced.

Heretofore, because of the available supplies of bituminous coal produced in the mines in the states of the middle west, the commercial value of lignite coal has not been as fully appreciated, perhaps, as it now promises to be. Transportation costs, as well as the frequent interruptions of traffic, in addition to increased labor costs and monopolization of the supplies, have combined to increase research and invention in an effort to produce power-generating fuel in greater abundance and at decreased costs. It is estimated that a ton of North Dakota lignite coal is equal in fuel value to about 65 per cent of a ton of ordinary bituminous coal. Through a process of "briquetting," and by utilizing the by-products obtained, such as gas, tars, ammonium sulphate, and other chemicals, the value of the product, intrinsically, is greatly increased. One ton of lignite coal will, it is said, produce about two-thirds of a ton of briquettes, in addition to about 8000 or 10,000 cubic feet of gas. The apparently practical plan is proposed of developing the mines in the western portion of the State, converting the gas into electric power, and distributing it to manufacturing and municipalities in the surrounding sections. The economies made possible by such a plan are at once apparent, both in the saving to consumers in the State and in the release, for other uses, of coal cars and motive power now used in the transportation of fuel from the bituminous coal fields of Illinois and Ohio.

The Abbey of Byland

THE report that Lady Julia Wombwell, the owner of the beautiful ruin, Byland Abbey, in Yorkshire, has decided to offer the abbey to the guardianship of the Office of Works is very welcome news. For although there is not as much left of Byland as of many other abbeys in this county of ruined abbeys and ruined castles, what there is left of it is singularly beautiful. Byland is not a show place, in the strict sense of the word, certainly not in the sense that Fountains or Furness or even Rievaulx, close by, are show places. Its wonderful west front with a single turret, almost perfect, pointing up like a needle into the sky, beside the half circle of what was once a great rose window, is all of importance that now remains. But its setting, amidst the trees, on that carpet of short green grass so beloved of ruins, on the edge of the Hambleton hills, makes it a very grateful picture, reminiscent of an age strangely long past.

For that is one of the special charms of the ruined abbeys and castles of England. There is nothing to interrupt the straight recourse to a bygone age. Westminster Abbey or Warwick Castle, hoary as they are with antiquity, still carry their history right down to the present day. But Byland Abbey and Scarborough Castle, for instance, away over the moors by the sea, closed their record finally three and four centuries ago. And yet, even four hundred years ago Byland already had a history of nearly four centuries to its name. For it was in the days when Henry I was King that one Gerald, an abbot, accompanied by twelve monks, set out from Furness Abbey, near the shores of the Irish Sea, in Cumberland, in search of a place to build a new abbey.

The story goes that they loaded all they possessed on to one wagon, drawn by eight oxen, and thus provided set out eastwards, intending to make their way to York, and there secure the aid of Thurston, who was then archbishop.

And so they traveled over the wild fell country of west Yorkshire, through the dales, further east, until, just as they were emerging from the dale country, and the Hambleton hills and the moors lay before them, they were met, near Thirsk, by the steward of Gundreda, mother of the famous Roger de Mowbray. To him they told their story, with the result that the steward commended them to Gundreda, and Gundreda, ultimately, made them a grant of land at Old Byland. Old Byland, however, proved too near to Rievaulx. Could they not, when the wind set that way, distinctly hear the bells of Rievaulx? Such a thing would never do. They had not come all the way from Furness to have such near neighbors. And so this restless community, once again, applied to Gundreda, or at any rate to Roger de Mowbray, and, in the end, after some further moves, they came to Byland. There they built the abbey, the remains of which are to be seen today.

Editorial Notes

THERE are growing indications in the United States that popular thought is accepting economic conditions as a reason for preferring one candidate as against another in political elections. The latest evidence appears in the address of President Hawes, opening the three-day convention of the American Bankers Association at Pinehurst, North Carolina, in which he urged bankers to take a hand in electing men to political office having in view the need of tax reform, the budget system, and revision of governmental expenditures. Everybody seems to be realizing, if somewhat tardily, that although elections are carried on in terms of politics, their effects reach most of us only in terms of economics.

FOLLOWING a custom of many years, the senior class at Yale has expressed its preferences in many fields. As the scope of this "vote" is comparable to the range of the famous conversation between the Walrus and the Carpenter, a few examples only will suffice for present purposes: Favorite actress, Miss Elsie Ferguson; favorite actor, John Barrymore; favorite novel, "Lorna Doone"; favorite prose author, Charles Dickens; favorite poet, Robert Browning; favorite character in history, Abraham Lincoln, deposing Napoleon at last; favorite character in fiction, Sidney Carton; most valuable course in college, economics; easiest course, logic. In politics many students put themselves down as independents, 111 as Republicans, and only 7 as Democrats. Apart from the surprising political division, which may be conveniently attributed to the unrest, along with many another puzzling manifestation of the times, Mr. Average Citizen may well feel that the Yale youth is being given a sound groundwork of opinion as a basis for later individual development.

IT is difficult to see what good reasons can be found for opposing the bill, reported by the Committee on Agriculture of the Massachusetts Legislature, making compulsory the maintenance of a public market in every city and town in the Commonwealth, if 2 per cent of the citizens want one. The compulsion is conveniently provided for in a provision that any city or town which fails to provide such a market shall forfeit to the State \$20 for every day during which such failure continues. The fact that the measure is indorsed by the agricultural committee would seem to indicate that the farmers are not hostile to it, and if they are not, who is there to object? To be sure there are the storekeepers, but they constitute a small minority, and there are always consumers who, for one reason or another, do not go to the public market. A little genuine competition with the stores, in the sale of fresh farm and garden produce, might bring more of it within the scope of the average purse than has been found during the last few years.

REVOLUTION has apparently crept into the hitherto immutable habits of English court circles. Queen Mary, it is stated, has abolished that remarkable institution, the court costume. There is no doubt that the disappearance of this attire, with its voluminous train, requiring so much skill and confidence to maneuver successfully in the great functions at court, will not be regretted by future aspirants for presentation. At the same time, the formidable appendage must have appeared so essential a feature of the historic functions to young ladies of Miss Daisy Ashford's age and upward, that it is not easy to see where due compensation for its absence will be found.

THEODORE N. VAIL, who did so much to commercialize the telephone, believed in the wireless telephone, or universal party line, but, like many other persons, saw some of its limitations. One handicap is said to be the lack of privacy. Perhaps, however, this "gossips' delight" would be compensated for by the fact that, on a universal party line, the operator could not keep you waiting, and waiting, with the report "Line is busy," or, "They don't answer," when you can look across the street and see the people you are trying to call sitting near the telephone.

EFFORTS to call up Mars have again failed. It is regretted that the electrical experts, who have been trying to get into touch with the planet from Cedar Creek, Nebraska, have been unsuccessful. It may, however, afford people some consolation to remember that, even with the most efficient telephone system, it is by no means possible to get the person you want to speak to. In signaling to Mars it will, perhaps, have to be arranged beforehand that it is "not engaged," and that the Martians are "at home," when called up.

THE modern record for continuous service in major league baseball in the United States was established on Monday last, when L. Everett Scott, a player of the Boston American League club, appeared in his five hundred and thirty-fourth consecutive game, incidentally celebrating the occasion by making a home run hit. It is to be remembered, however, that several players of a few decades ago probably excelled this record, although the incompleteness of early-day statistics has prevented their due recognition.